"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds southwest, becoming northwest.

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MAYOR LOW REFUSES TO SEE LIQUOR MEN

Requires Them First to Disprove Blackmail Fund Rumors.

ANGRY DEALERS SEE JEROME

After Their Conference with the District Attorney, Fritz Lindinger Sends a Letter to the Mayor, Asking for Fair Play.

Mayor Low refused to see a delegation of liquor dealers at the City Hall yesterday, and told them in a letter that he would make an appointment if they would tell about the $5,000,000 yearly fund which was being raised by an assessment of $5 a week on every saloon keeper in the Greater New York.

The information which Mayor Low received was that the assessment on the liquor dealers was being raised as a corruption fund to prevent the passage of the bill in the Legislature increasing the liquor tax license, and also to "pay the police protection." A personal adviser of Mayor Low said yesterday:

"The situation is just this: Mayor Low had information about the corruption of the police by the raising of this fund. If the police force, which is the right hand of the Mayor in enforcing the law, is being corrupted, any means which he may take to find out the exact facts are justifiable. Mayor Low did not deny the liquor dealers a hearing. He simply asked for information about the fund which he had been informed was raised for corrupt purposes. Mayor Low was justified in asking every organization or set of men supposed to be implicated in this matter what they were doing."

The letter which George F. Gminder of the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association sent to Mayor Low asking for a hearing on the excise bill at Albany, was as follows:

A committee having been appointed by the retailers, wine, liquor, and beer dealers of Greater New York, of which I have the honor to be Chairman, to call on you in reference to the excise bill now pending at Albany, I would say that it agreeable to you, will call on you Thursday, March 19, at 11:00 A. M., at your office, City Hall, New York; or, if not convenient to you at any time thereafter to suit your convenience.

OCCASION OF THE TROUBLE.

The reply of Mayor Low, which started the controversy, was as follows:

I have your note of yesterday, asking for an appointment to confer with me to-morrow forenoon, at 11 o'clock, in reference to the Excise bill now pending at Albany. I cannot see you at the hour named, for I have then an advertised hearing on a legislative bill.

Before I fix another hour for such an appointment, however, I am obliged to call your attention to an aspect of the question which seems to me of great importance. There have been persistent rumors, for a very long time that the liquor dealers' association, through its numerous groups of collectors, paid or offers in number—has been in the habit of assessing the proprietor of every saloon $5 per week, (or $6 per Sunday,) thus creating a fund, from which it was supposed that the City of New York, which amounts to more than $5,000,000 annually.

Without asserting the correctness of such rumors, I think that it is incumbent upon me as the representative of this interest, and as a preliminary to any discussion of this subject on my part, to submit to me proof that these rumors as to the collection of such assessments are without foundation; or, if they are true, to state specifically for what purpose this great sum is used.

When the members of the Liquor Dealers' Association called at the City Hall yesterday it was with the understanding that they were to be ushered in the Mayor's presence at once. The committee of liquor dealers was headed by Fritz Lindinger. Prior to the hearing Mr. Lindinger had heard over the telephone that Mayor Low had written a letter. He learned the contents, and when he arrived with his cohorts at the Mayor's office they were vociferous and angry.

"Letter or no letter," shouted Lindinger to the corriders of the Mayor's office, "we would have come here anyway. We came to see the Mayor on a matter of business and not to be interrogated about what our organization does with its funds. Why, it is an outrage for the Mayor to send such a letter as that and we have been grossly insulted. It was all right when he was a candidate for office. He was glad to see us then and he called me up on the telephone. I was one of the committee that notified him of his nomination."

Assistant Secretary Moran then appeared on the scene. Police Sergeant Kennell was also present.

"The Mayor will not see your committee," said Sergt. Kennell.

"When you have answered the Mayor's letter he will see you," said Secretary Moran.

"We insist on knowing why the Mayor will not receive us," demanded several of the committee.

These diplomatic relations were more or less established with Mayor Low through a proxy. The ultimatum of the city's chief executive was prompt and final:

"The Mayor will not see the members of your committee until the organization has answered the letter and the charges implied therein."

"That's an outrage!" shouted Lindinger. "We won't answer that letter. Mayor Low has been followed by long smooth. If this excise bill passes it will be the Mayor's fault, and not Gov. Odell's. If any one answers that letter of the Mayor it will probably be the District Attorney. If a fund for blackmail or corruption exists, the Mayor must know of it. Who is the creation of such a fund is a criminal act. Why don't he ask the District Attorney to investigate? Why does he have men in the Police Department who accept blackmail? I worked for the interest of Mayor Low in the last campaign and he knows it. He met me in business and like a man. Our association to a man and the independent liquor dealers know to a man where our votes will be cast next November."

President Lindinger and his committee then left the City Hall to call on District Attorney Jerome.

From the City Hall the committee, still very angry, went to the Criminal Courts Building to see District Attorney Jerome. Mr. Jerome was walking through the anteroom of the office when they arrived, and upon discovering them invited them to come into the private room.

There the members of the committee remained in conference with Mr. Jerome for over an hour. It took them that long to tell him their troubles and how angry they felt about this business. They went away fortified with advice and assurances of Mr. Jerome's sympathy, but refused to talk for publication when they emerged from the presence of the District Attorney.

"Go in and see Mr. Jerome," said Fritz Lindinger, "he can give you this in much better shape than we can."

Mr. Jerome talked freely about the matter when seen a little later.

"This whole business," said Mr. Jerome, "reminds me of a little story. There was a servant who had been instructed never to tell a lie when visitors whom her master did not wish to see called, but to shave them off with an equivocal reply. One day she announced that one of those visitors had called. 'Well, what did you do?' asked the master. 'I gave him an equivocal reply,' the faithful servant replied. 'But what did you say?' persisted her master. 'Sure,' was her answer, 'I am just after axing him if his grandmother was a monkey.'" And Mr. Jerome laughed.

When asked what he had told the liquor dealers, Mr. Jerome said he had merely given them some "fatherly advice." He said his sympathy was with them in the fullest measure.

"This bill, it seems to me," he said, "is not one conducing to the public welfare or to public morality. There are 100,000 men, women, and children in New York directly or indirectly identified with the liquor business. They have invested a great deal of money in their business. They are paying such a high license now that in many cases they are only making bartenders' wages and sometimes not even that. Now it is proposed—as an afterthought, as it were, and entirely without notice and warning, to jump this license 50 per cent. If a measure of that nature was taken in another industry, it would precipitate a riot.

"That is the business side of this proposition, and you've got to look at it that way. In dealing with the liquor dealers and their business, you are dealing with a commercial proposition—a business which, while you and I may not think very highly of it, is a perfectly legal way of earning a livelihood. And, another thing, most of these men are over thirty-five years old. They are men who have learned no trade and could not earn a livelihood in any other way. They are fighting for their very lives in fighting this measure."

Mr. Jerome said it was a mistaken notion that this bill would strike a blow at the evil resorts. These, he said, could well afford to pay 50, 100, or 200 per cent. higher license than they are paying. Those that would have to go to the wall, said he, were the small saloon keepers.

"If this bill becomes a law," said Mr. Jerome, "it will tend to develop 'speakeasies,' places where liquor is sold in secret and without a license, all over town. There is comparatively little selling of liquor without license in this city now. Look at Philadelphia, and look at Maine. Why, Mayor Low and President Eliot of Harvard and J. C. Carter, were members of a sub-committee of the Committee of Fifty, which had the matter under investigation and reported that there were more speakeasies than licensed liquor saloons in Philadelphia."

Mr. Jerome said that the liquor dealers' committee had come to him in a state of great indignation. The members, he said, were highly incensed at Mayor Low's attempt to drag in the question of blackmail. When they considered the Mayor had a perfect right to ask them in regard to the rumors which had reached him on this subject, they thought it exceedingly tactless on his part to endeavor to make that matter a preliminary to their getting an opportunity to ascertain the Mayor's views on the proposed liquor tax legislation.

"What do you think will be the effect, politically, of Mayor Low's refusal to see the liquor dealers? Do you think it will have as much effect as his refusal to take part in the St. Patrick's Day parade?" Mr. Jerome was asked.

"Deponent sayeth not" was his reply.

Mr. Jerome said if the committee had sent a letter to Mayor Low regarding the situation, he knew its contents.

LINDINGER TO THE MAYOR.

The following letter has been sent to the Mayor by Fritz Lindinger on behalf of the Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Central Association:

"I beg to acknowledge your communication of March 18.

"It seems to the committee that you must have misunderstood why we desire to have an interview with you. Permit me to make it a little clearer why we desire to confer with you. Our committee represents over 8,000 persons engaged in the retail liquor business in Greater New York. Most of us are married men, of middle age, and the fathers of children. We and those employed by us and our wives and children all told number over 60,000 people on a conservative estimate. This, of course, does not include the numerous retail liquor dealers in the City of New York not members of our organization. Practically the property that we have is invested in our business. The aggregate amount of this property is very large.

"There is now pending at Albany a bill to increase the license fee for the sale of liquor in this city. This measure we conceive vitally affects our interests and the interests of those employed by us and dependent upon us, and therefore is one with which the people of this city have great concern.

"Under these circumstances we respectfully submit that it is right for us to ask the Chief Magistrate of our city whether or not he approves of such a measure. If such a measure is, in his opinion, unwise and unjust, it certainly is no more than fair that he should say so, that we might avail ourselves of the great influence of his name to defeat such a measure. Our purpose in seeking an interview with your Honor was not to endeavor to secure your Honor's support, but to get your best judgment as to what you could not aid us. We desire to find out what your opinion on this subject is, that we might get your help if you think as we do, and if we find that you do not agree with us, that we might lay before you some considerations that, perhaps, have not occurred to you.

"With all due respect, we think we are entitled to know where you stand on this proposition. Your reply to us is no answer to our request, but is practically a citation to appear before you and defend ourselves against charges of felony based upon what you describe as 'unfounded rumors.' Whatever may be done by individuals throughout the city we do not know, but this organization as an organization is and will continue to be absolutely opposed to the payment of blackmail to the police or any public officer.

"We are entirely at a loss to understand why 'as a preliminary to any discussion of this subject on your part,' we should be compelled to 'submit to you proofs that these rumors as to the collection of such assessments are without foundation.'

"We desire to come to you to find out what your attitude is on this important matter, and to submit to you considerations that might assist you in reaching a conclusion on it if you have not already done so, and you reply to us in substance that it is rumored that we levy large sums for the payment of blackmail, and that we, charged as doing this by nothing better than public rumor, are to be called upon to prove our innocence of these charges, before you are willing to confer upon a matter vitally affecting upward of 60,000 people in this city.

"We submit, Mr. Mayor, that this is neither fair play nor courageous. We beg that you may speedily appoint a time at which our committee may wait upon you and learn your attitude in regard to this measure, and, if your mind is not made up, present to you such proper considerations as may influence your judgment."

LIQUOR TAX BILL REPORTED.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 19.—The request of President Lindinger of the New York Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Association for an additional hearing on the amendment to the liquor tax law advancing fees 50 per cent. was denied by the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment of the Senate to-day, and the bill was reported favorably in the Senate, with only one amendment, and that not radical.

President Lindinger, together with the brewers and representatives of the saloon interests, pleaded on Wednesday night for an opportunity to bring Mayor Low of New York before the legislative committees.

"I am sure," said Mr. Lindinger, "that we can get the Mayor to protest against this bill, as did Mayor Kline of Syracuse."

And when Senator Green, Chairman of the committee, refused to give any definite consent, Mr. Lindinger remarked:

"You are letting Mayor Low down pretty easy."

The bill as reported contains only one change, and that simply preserves the original feature of the law relative to the boroughs of the greater City of New York, maintaining the same ratio of excise taxes as is in force at present, so that saloon keepers in the Bronx do not have to pay as high as those in Brooklyn, while those in Brooklyn do not pay as high as those in Manhattan.

The Democratic members of the committee, Senators Foley, Cullen, and Bailey, voted against the favorable report of the bill.

"We decided not to give any further hearing," said Senator Green. "An opportunity will undoubtedly be had for a hearing when the bill is presented to the Governor for his approbation. We could not afford to delay acting on this very important measure."

The Detroit and Chicago Limited leaves Grand Central Station 4:30 P. M., arriving Chicago 2:00 next day, 30-hour train via New York Central and Michigan Central.—Adv.

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MR. BOWEN IMPATIENT AT DELAY BY POWERS

Sends Note to Ambassador Herbert Asking Intentions.

Rumors of a Disposition Not to Send Question of Preferential Treatment to The Hague.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Another important chapter in the Venezuelan controversy developed to-night. Impelled by the persistent reports which have been circulated that there might be a disposition on the part of the allied powers to settle directly with President Castro the question of the payments of the claims of their citizens against Venezuela, coupled with the exasperating delay in settling the additional protocols, Herbert W. Bowen, Venezuela's Plenipotentiary, has made an effort to obtain positive information from the allies as to their intentions in the premises.

With this purpose in view, to-night he addressed to Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador at Washington, a polite note, calling attention to the delay of about a month and to the rumors that have been current that the powers are not disposed to send the question of preferential treatment to The Hague. Mr. Bowen urged it as desirable that some declarations should be made by the allies as to what they will do.

According to the terms of the protocol signed by Mr. Bowen with Germany, Great Britain, and Italy on Feb. 13, 30 per cent. of the customs receipts of the ports of La Guayra and Puerto Cabello were to be paid over to the representative of the Bank of England at Caracas for the satisfaction of the claims against Venezuela pending the decision of The Hague tribunal, and the customs receipts were to be paid out in accordance with the decision of that tribunal on the question of preferential treatment.

The first allotment of customs receipts was to be paid on April 1, covering the receipts for March. As this time is near at hand, and there does not seem to be any disposition on the part of the allies to proceed with any dispatch with the preparation of The Hague protocols, Mr. Bowen does not think that Venezuela should be bound to pay the 30 per cent. provided for in the protocol of Feb. 13, if The Hague protocol is not signed before April 1, and took that position in the note to Sir Michael Herbert.

Mr. Bowen feels there should be a definite understanding respecting the intentions of the allies as to The Hague protocol before April 1, when the first installment of customs receipts of the two ports is to be set aside as provided for. Venezuela has devised a means for meeting the immediate demands of default by consenting that Belgian officials are to be placed in charge of the customs, and the purposes of the allies, he thinks, should be stated definitely.

If The Hague protocols were not signed and the allies determined hereafter to deal directly with Mr. Castro, then the question would arise as to what should be done with the money paid to the representative of the Bank of England on April 1 from the customs receipts of the two ports named.

The suggestion is made that that official being in the employ of the British Government, might be influenced by him to satisfy the claims of Great Britain, and in this way they would secure an advantage over other equally meritorious claimants.

The note of Mr. Bowen, it is believed here, will bring the whole question to an issue promptly and terminate the indecision which now apparently obtains as to just what the intentions of the various allied Governments are in the matter of settling their claims.

SYNDICATE'S NEW OFFER FOR VENEZUELA'S DEBT.

Mr. Seligman Has Made Banking Combination International—Mr. Bowen Opposes the Project.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The international syndicate, headed by the Seligmans, has renewed on a larger scale than at its first venture the offer to assume Venezuela's debts to the powers on conditions. L. N. Seligman has been in Washington two days in that pursuit. He visited the White House and has communicated with some members of the diplomatic body. With him is associated Mr. Salomonsohn, representative of the Discount Bank of Berlin, which is the largest individual creditor of Venezuela.

Mr. Seligman also has made arrangements to affiliate in the floating of the Venezuelan debt with the banking firm of Speyer & Co. of London, so that, instead of being a purely American syndicate, as at first supposed, the new partnership will have an international cast.

It is understood that the demand is not now made for a guarantee by the United States Government that these investors shall recover their money from Venezuela when the loan becomes due. It is said that the action of the United States in signing a protocol with Mr. Bowen providing for the settlement of American claims up to this time has satisfied Mr. Seligman that when the time comes he, like any other creditor, can ask the State Department to aid him in collecting his money if justice is denied him in Venezuela. The President therefore is not asked to make any specific promise, as was the case during the first overtures, when he promptly refused to bind this Government, as proposed by the syndicate. But while the syndicate has not renewed its request as first made, it does want some visible exhibition of the interest of the United States in this matter—something that might connect the United States Government with the enterprise. It wants an American to be appointed an agent and stationed in Caracas to manage the redemption of the loan and, if necessary, to collect a certain proportion of the customs receipts.

It is believed this proposition is attractive to both England and Germany for if it were accepted Venezuela could pay her creditors within a few days, and the disagreeable necessity of adjusting the question of preferential payments would vanish.

Secretary Hay being absent, it cannot be said that the proposition has been fairly laid before this Government, but it has been broached in a suggestive shape, and Mr. Seligman left Washington to-day, expecting to return in about two weeks, when, if conditions are auspicious and the officials, after thinking the matter over, are inclined favorably, he may put the proposition in concrete form.

Mr. Bowen does not favor the proposition, and as his powers are unlimited in Washington, it is apparent that it can come to nothing unless the principals find some way to induce President Castro, at Caracas, to act in person. Mr. Bowen made this pretty clear to-day to Mr. Seligman when the latter called on him.

The success of the undertaking might mean the advancement to Venezuela by the syndicate of probably more than $50,000,000 as the syndicate has figured out at $45,000,000 the probable total amount of claims that Venezuela will have to pay the foreign creditors, and additional amounts must be allowed for expenses and for not less than 10 per cent. commissions to the syndicate.

Ex-Mayor Rankin's Condition Critical.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 19.—The condition of ex-Mayor John C. Rankin is very critical to-day, and it is feared he will not recover. He underwent an operation yesterday for the removal of a part of the bone of his jaw. It is now said his whole left side is paralyzed.

Almost a Straight Line.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the natural short way to Chicago and the West. Convenient fast trains leave daily for Chicago and St. Louis.—Adv.

JOURNEYED FAR TO WED.

Miss Whitney of Plattsburg Went to the Klondike to Become a Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, March 19.—Miss Violet Rose Whitney, who is stated in the dispatches to be a niece of William C. Whitney, was married at Dawson City late in February to Walter H. B. Lyons, a son of Dr. Lyons of Plattsburg, N. Y.

Mr. Lyons is the manager of a large sawmill on the Klondike River owned by the Ladue Company, of which his brother-in-law, Elmer Botsford of Plattsburg, is the General Manager. He and Mr. Botsford became interested in the Klondike through the late Joseph Ladue of Plattsburg, who laid out the City of Dawson.

Miss Whitney journeyed alone from Plattsburg to Dawson to wed. The ceremony was performed a few days after her arrival in the presence of a few intimate friends of Mr. Lyons. The Rev. W. H. Barraclough of the Episcopal Church officiated.

The couple had the choice of spending their honeymoon in their new Dawson home or of taking a two-hundred-mile sledding behind a dog team over the Yukon ice to Circle City. They preferred to remain in Dawson.

MRS. HULL IS NOT ILL.

Mrs. Burdick's Mother Only Suffering from the Shock of the Murder—Mr. Pennell's Will Filed.

BUFFALO, March 19.—Albert A. Hartzell of counsel for Mrs. Hull, mother of Mrs. Burdick, was seen to-day with reference to the reported injury or illness of Mrs. Hull.

"Mrs. Hull is in her usual health," he said. "She has not been ill or injured. The man Allen, at the house, is a clerk stationed with instructions to refuse information.

"Mrs. Hull is not giving way. So far as her not being herself is concerned, that is true. An occurrence like this would upset any one. I'm not myself since the murder. All the Burdicks' personal friends were greatly shocked."

The will of Arthur B. Pennell was filed to-day. After making bequests to relatives and to his lawyer, he bequeathed the remainder of his estate to his wife, mother, and brothers in equal parts. The will is dated June 5, 1902.

The petition for the probate of the will stated that Pennell died possessed of real property valued at $3,000 and personal property of the estimated value of $25,000. The real value of the estate is still a matter of speculation. A superficial estimate places it at about $400,000.

J. Frederick Pennell was named as administrator of the estate. It was stated that Mrs. Pennell died intestate and that in consequence her estate would go to her relatives.

BAR OF GOLD DISAPPEARED.

Valued at $23,500, It Vanished from Office of the Dominion Express Company at Detroit.

DETROIT, March 19.—A bar of gold valued at $23,500 disappeared after being brought here in the express car of Wabash Train No. 4, which arrived at the Union Station from the West at 5 o'clock and left for Buffalo at midnight. The gold was in charge of the Dominion Express Company and it is believed was consigned to the mint at Philadelphia.

As soon as the messenger missed the bar he notified the local express agent of the company, who in turn asked the police to assist in the search for the missing treasure. Every available detective of the staff of Chief of Detectives McDonnell was assigned to the case, and private detectives also were retained to assist.

There were four bars of gold in the shipment. The incoming messenger is positive that he unloaded all four of them and wheeled the truck into the company's office here. When the midnight train, on which express matter is sent East, was ready, only three bars were found on the truck. Although the messenger was sure he had unloaded four, the hope that possibly he might have overlooked one and left it in the car, which went on to Buffalo, was entertained until 11 o'clock to-day, when word came from Buffalo that there was no gold in the car.

Several men who were in the office while the gold was awaiting transfer to the midnight train were taken into custody and examined, but later were released after convincing the police they knew nothing of the missing bar.

LUMBERMEN LEAVE WISCONSIN.

Badger State's Timber Interests Moving West and South—Millions of Capital Gone.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 19.—Wisconsin has lost her supremacy as queen of the pine forests. To-day the formal announcement was made that one of the largest timber operators in the Northern woods, together with the last of the great lumbermen of Minnesota, had practically closed out his interests in this State, to embark on new ventures in the Far West. Other lumbermen had preceded, some to the Pacific Coast, with its wealth of red wood and white pine, others to the as yet virgin forests of the South.

E. L. McCormick of Hayward, this State, whose holdings in Wisconsin pine lands and properties aggregate a value of $4,000,000, to-day announced that with the close of this season he would leave Wisconsin for Seattle. With him will go Frederick Weyerhaeuser, whose interests in Northern Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota almost equal those of all other lumbermen combined. The two men plan to repeat their campaign of forestry in Washington, Oregon, and California.

Within the last two years it is estimated that $20,000,000 capital has left Wisconsin forests for the West or the South. No less than a dozen great lumbering companies have abandoned Wisconsin for the fresher forests. For many of them the companies Mr. McCormick will be the agent in the West, and with Mr. Weyerhaeuser will establish a bank at Seattle, from which as a centre the interests of the lumbermen will be managed.

INVITATION ON GOLD PLATE.

San Francisco's Union League Induces the President to Visit Club.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—President Roosevelt to-day received an invitation, engraved on a plate of solid gold 6 inches long and three-quarters of an inch wide, to be the guest of the Union League Club of San Francisco on the occasion of his visit to that city on his approaching Western trip. The plate weighs 5½ ounces.

The invitation was presented by Col. George H. Pippy, President of the club, and was accepted by the President with expressions of cordial appreciation. He will be the guest of the club at a banquet Thursday evening, May 14. Col. Pippy presented also the invitation to the President issued by the General Committee of San Francisco. This invitation was beautifully inscribed on parchment.

In addition to these invitations, Gov. George C. Pardee of California has sent to the President a cordial invitation to visit the State in the course of his Western trip.

New $1,000,000 Tobacco Concern.

TRENTON, N. J., March 19.—The Hilson Company, capital $1,000,000, was incorporated here to-day, to grow tobacco and to manufacture cigars and cigarettes. The incorporators are Edward Hilson, Leo W. Mayer, and Josiah T. Wilcox, all of Jersey City.

Lighted by Electricity.

The Pennsylvania Limited cars are as light inside at night as during the daytime. Movable lamps in the berths. Every comfort.—Adv.

JOSE PALMA'S ELOPEMENT

Miss Mabel Jacobs of Harlem Weds the Cuban President's Son.

Awaiting Message of Forgiveness from Havana After a Clandestine Marriage in January.

While José Palma, son of T. Estrada Palma, President of the new Republic of Cuba, was seeking a means of communication with his father with a view to notifying him of the fact that he has a daughter-in-law, the facts of the clandestine marriage were made public yesterday through some agency that was unknown to the bride.

The young Mrs. Palma was Miss Mabel Jacobs, the daughter of David C. Jacobs, a tobacco importer, who lives at 362 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. Mr. Jacobs had no knowledge of the marriage until yesterday afternoon, when, through the efforts of the bride and her two sympathising sisters, he was brought to a state of mind that permitted the usual blessing to one representative of the happy pair.

Young Mr. Palma was an absentee, he having departed for Washington a week ago to-night, with the purpose of interesting the Cuban Minister, Gonzales de Quesada, a friend and comrade of his father during the Cuban war, in the reconciliation plans. After Mr. Palma left New York he was busy in Washington, but, although the bride and bridegroom communicated twice a day, the notice of the forgiveness of President Palma had not arrived yesterday.

The first news of the marriage was received by the father of the bride yesterday afternoon, but Mr. Jacobs accepted the situation and took occasion to warn the remaining Misses Jacobs that when they had determined to marry they should let him know in advance. That, with the knowledge that a younger daughter, Miss Vera Jacobs, had determined on an elopement, but Miss Vera, in view of the new family rules, agreed to set her plans aside and conform with her father's wishes.

The first elopement, according to Mrs. Palma, was more the result of circumstances than of the wish for a clandestine marriage. The bride is nineteen years of age, a pretty, slender brunette, only recently emancipated from school. José Palma is so little under twenty-one that he omited consideration of the few days left before his majority when, early in January, he went driving and proposed to Miss Jacobs. They agreed perfectly on that occasion, but no date was fixed, and when, on Jan. 11, they went driving again and Mr. Palma proposed an immediate marriage, Miss Jacobs was persuaded without great difficulty.

The young woman's sister, Ethel, was one of the party, and was as willing to have a share in a romance as they were to make one. Accordingly they were driven to the Presbyterian Church at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, where the Rev. Duncan McMillan performed the ceremony without the least delay. After the marriage they returned home, all agreeing to keep the secret.

The bridegroom returned to his studies as a student in the Law School of Columbia University, and continued at the boarding house at 19 Morningside Heights. After a while he became impatient for public recognition of his marriage, and on Friday last he determined to go to Washington to ask the aid of Minister Quesada in breaking the news to his father. In constant expectation of some communication from the father-in-law to-day both Mr. Palma and Miss Ethel waited. The bridegroom's fellow law students are preparing to celebrate his return in the most approved style.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—At the Cuban Legation to-night Señor Quesada said that José Palma had been his guest since last Saturday, but had returned to New York to-day. The young man's visit, he said, was a purely social one, made at the invitation of the Minister, who desired him to be in Washington when the Cuban treaty was ratified. The young man, the Minister understood, had informed his father of his marriage to Miss Jacobs, and in all probability would take his bride with him when he went home in June.

BRYAN ATTACKS GORMAN.

Says His Selection as Democratic Leader in the Senate Is a Regrettable Reactionary Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 19.—In a long editorial in to-morrow's Commoner W. J. Bryan will say:

"The Commoner chronicles with regret what may fairly be considered the most important victory scored by the reactionary element in the Democratic Party, namely, the selection of Mr. Gorman as Democratic leader in the Senate. There is not a single reform for which Mr. Gorman stands, nor is there a single remedial measure which can be said to have his earnest and hearty support. When the Wilson Tariff bill was before the Senate he was one of the Senators who, by holding the balance of power, forced the emasculation of the bill in the interest of the manufacturers. In the fight for the repeal of the Sherman law he acted with the Republicans, and is with them still on all phases of the money question. He has never said or done anything to indicate that he desires positive and effective anti-trust legislation.

"Friends of the Kansas City platform should be on the alert. Instead of retreating, the party must go forward and meet the new questions that are pressing for solution. Until the reform element regains control of the Democratic organization in the Senate that body will not only not help, but will actually hinder the party progress. Unless there has been a complete revolution in the views of several of the Democratic Senators, there will be a protest against Mr. Gorman's leadership, and the sooner that protest is made the better for the party.

"There are in the Senate a number of strong and vigorous representatives of sound Democratic principles, and they will find it more and more galling to march under the banner of one who stands for the commercialism that is corrupting politics and making the measure of all things."

CORNELL MEDICAL FACULTY AND TRUSTEES AT ODDS.

Dr. Coville Leaves the University Because of Management of the Infirmary—Another Student Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, March 19.—Renewed evidence of the strained relations which have existed for the last six weeks between the Faculty of the College of Medicine of Cornell and the University Board of Trustees was given to-day, when it was announced that Dr. Luzerne Coville of the Faculty of the Medical College had tendered his resignation to the Trustees. His resignation was accepted immediately, and his successor will enter upon his duties to-morrow.

Dr. Coville resigned from the Faculty because of expressed differences concerning the management of the infirmary between himself and the Infirmary Committee, made up of President Schurman, R. H. Williams, and Emmons L. Williams.

Dr. Coville is a graduate of Cornell and has been one of the leading spirits in building up the College of Medicine. He was appointed the first Secretary of the Faculty at Ithaca, and had much to do with formulating the new courses in medicine. Further developments are looked for.

Dr. A. T. Kerr, the Medical Secretary, was made a member of the Infirmary Committee while the epidemic was at its height, but after serving forty-eight hours withdrew. He wished to gain an exact knowledge of the conditions in the infirmary, which was filled with sick students at the time. As a result of his investigations he made certain suggestions which were not acted upon. With his withdrawal no medical authority was left on the committee.

UTICA, March 19.—A. Purdie Lord, a student of Cornell University, who had typhoid fever, died in the Masonic Home in this city to-day. The young man was a Mason's orphan, and last June won a State scholarship at Cornell. He was trying to work his way through college.

IRA D. SANKEY IS BLIND.

Slight Hope of Sight for the Singing Evangelist.

Ira D. Sankey, the associate of the late Dwight L. Moody, the famous singing evangelist, who recently lost the sight of his left eye, has now become wholly blind. A statement to this effect was made last night by I. Allan Sankey, a son of the evangelist, at the Sankey home, 148 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Sankey is at his home and, besides the members of his family, is being cared for by two trained nurses.

Although they were not unprepared for it, the news last night of Mr. Sankey's total blindness proved a great shock to his friends in Brooklyn. Dr. Richard Kalish, the oculist who is attending the evangelist, holds out some slight hope that sight in a moderate degree will be restored to Mr. Sankey's right eye; but the belief obtains generally among the friends of the evangelist that his days of active evangelistic work are over. Mr. Sankey's general health, which had become impaired, is said to be slowly improving; but it is believed that the condition of his eyes will prevent him from resuming his tours.

Mr. Sankey's loss of sight is due to congestive glaucoma. In the opinion of Dr. Kalish, this condition was brought about by physical exhaustion from overwork. The disease is due to an increase in the tension of the eyeball, which, if not reduced, causes wasting of the optic nerve and abolition of sight. About nine months ago Mr. Sankey came home from a tour broken in health. He had worked hard and overtaxed his strength. He had been ailing before that time, but felt that it was his duty to keep up his work as long as possible and could not be persuaded to suspend it until the collapse came.

When Mr. Sankey realized that his eyesight was failing he called in Dr. Kalish, who found it necessary to perform an operation. The pain was relieved, but when his lost sight failed to come back to him the family and friends of the famous partner of Mr. Moody began to fear that if he did not become wholly blind he would be able to see only dimly at best. Dr. Kalish found that the left eye did not respond to treatment, but he was hopeful that the sight of the right eye would not be wholly lost.

It was admitted, however, by the family last night that the sight of the right eye had also failed two weeks ago, and that since that time Mr. Sankey had been entirely blind.

A fact which adds to the pathos of the case of the famous evangelist and hymn writer is that Mr. Sankey himself does not fully realize the seriousness of his condition, and believes his affliction to be only temporary. With characteristic tenderness and concern he has been most anxious that his friends and the public generally should not know of his affliction, and he is said to believe that his true condition is not known to them.

Mr. Sankey is now sixty-four years old. He has been engaged in evangelistic work since 1874. In that year he met Dwight L. Moody at the convention of the Young Men's Christian Association in Indianapolis, and several months later became associated with him.

TO CONTROL AUTOMOBILES.

Connecticut Legislature Likely to Pass Measures Governing the Use of Motor Vehicles.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 19.—Representatives from towns along the Connecticut shore came to this Legislature complaining that they had suffered much from automobilists from New York to Providence, who went at a high rate of speed. Representative Warren of East Lyme introduced a bill imposing severe restrictions and limiting speed to eight miles an hour. After many hearings the Committee on Public Health and Safety has reported two substitute bills, which are likely to pass.

One bill provides that each owner of a motor vehicle must file with the State Secretary a full description of his machine and must obtain a number, which shall be painted conspicuously on the machine with the initial of the State in characters three inches high. The cost of registering shall be $1. Persons from outside the State must comply with the laws of their States and have displayed the initial letters of their States. They need not register. The other bill limits the speed to fifteen miles an hour outside city limits and to twelve miles inside city limits. Vehicles must slow down and signal at all street corners and crossings and on approaching horses, and if the horses are frightened they must stop. The penalty under the first bill is from $5 to $25 fine, and under the second $200 or thirty days in prison, or both.

OPEN GAMBLING TO STOP.

It Will Be Prohibited in Tacoma and Other Washington Towns After This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, March 19.—Open gambling will be stopped in this State after this week. For the first time in Tacoma's history infractions of the gambling law will be prosecuted by the city administration. Heretofore operators of games and nickel-in-the-slot machines have paid monthly fines. They were notified to-day that no more fines would be collected, and that the games must cease. Similar action is being taken at Seattle, Olympia, Everett, Whatcom, and other towns.

The announcement by the police causes much surprise, as the act passed by the Legislature two weeks ago making gambling a felony does not become operative until June. By stopping gambling now the city administration will receive credit for the reform before the Spring elections take place. Heretofore gambling has been carried on openly, and a large percentage of the revenues for library and park purposes has been derived in the larger towns from gambling fines. Tacoma will lose from this source over $50,000 yearly.

A great migration of gamblers has commenced to California and Eastern cities.

VETOES EQUAL SUFFRAGE BILL.

Governor of Arizona Thinks It Violates the Territorial Organic Act.

Special to The New York Times.

PHOENIX, Arizona, March 19.—Gov. Brodie to-night vetoed the Equal Suffrage bill, thereby going counter to all expectations. An effort may be made to pass the bill over the veto, with, however, little hope of success.

The Governor states in explanation of his veto that a law of this kind would be in violation of the Territorial Organic act; otherwise, he states, he has no objection to the measure.

Low Rates to California.

Tours including Grand Canon of Arizona, California, Yosemite, Alaska, Yellowstone, Colorado, &c., May 2, 12, 13, $120 and up; all expenses included. Send for circular. Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 25 Union Square, New York.—Adv.

SENATE RATIFIES THE CUBAN TREATY

Final Vote of 50 to 16 on the Amended Convention.

Adjournment Sine Die After a Wrangle Over the Publication of Speeches On the Canal Treaty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Amended so that it must be referred to both houses of Congress at the coming regular session, and in other respects, the Cuban treaty was ratified by the Senate to-day. Most of the day was spent in debate, but at 3 o'clock voting began, and after it was over the Senate adjourned sine die.

Although only a two-thirds vote was needed for ratification, there was a three-fourths vote in its favor, the result being 50 to 16. On the final roll the Senators were thus aligned:

YEAS.

Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.)	Gamble, (Rep., S. D.)
Alger, (Rep., Mich.)	Gorman, (Dem., Md.)
Allee, (Rep., Del.)	Hanna, (Rep., Ohio.)
Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)	Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.)
Ankeny, (Rep., Wash.)	Hayburn, (Rep., Idaho.)
Bacon, (Dem., Ga.)	Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.)
Ball, (Rep., Del.)	Kean, (Rep., N. J.)
Beveridge, (Rep., Ind.)	Latimer, (Dem., S. C.)
Blackburn, (Dem., Ky.)	Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)
Burnham, (Rep., N. H.)	Long, (Rep., Kas.)
Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)	McComas, (Rep., Md.)
Burton, (Rep., Kan.)	McCreary, (Dem., Ky.)
Clark, (Rep., Wyo.)	McCumber, (Rep., N. D.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)	Nelson, (Rep., Minn.)
Cullom, (Rep., Ill.

the motion to ratify, which was made by Senator Cullom, and the presiding officer announced that the convention had been ratified.

WRANGLE OVER CANAL SPEECHES.

The final scene in the Senate after the ratification of the treaty was one the like of which was never before witnessed in the Senate. While the committee to notify the President that the Senate had completed the work for which it was called in special session was on the way to the White House a discussion arose over the publication of all the speeches on the Panama treaty in The Congressional Record. Thus far there has been authorization only for the printing of the speeches of Senator Morgan and Senator Cullom. The Democrats insisted that all the speeches should be printed and at once. The Republican Senators were quick to resent this proposition and to foresee the havoc it would work with the treaty itself when the disclosures made in the various speeches should be read in Colombia. They protested vigorously, and there was a long and fierce wrangle over the matter.

It was finally settled by an agreement made on the suggestion of Senator Gorman that all the speeches should be printed in The Record, but not until after the treaty had been ratified by the Colombian Congress.

With the return of the committee and the announcement that the President had no further communication to make to the Senate the special session was declared by President Frye adjourned sine die and the doors were opened. This is the first time in many years that the Senate has taken a final adjournment behind closed doors.

Before the executive session the Senate authorized the Committee on Territories to sit during the recess to consider proposed bills relative to the District of Alaska and to meet at such time and place or places as the Chairman may designate.

Mr. Morgan introduced a resolution, which recites that it is the duty of the United States to take action that will cause the abuses of the powers of taxation to cease; that there should be free trade between the United States and the insular possessions; that the interest-bearing debt should be extinguished; that corporations employed for the purposes of monopoly are subject to the control of Congress, and that Congress should make vigorous use of such powers.

EFFECT OF THE TREATY.

Mutual Reductions in Tariff Duties Which Shall Be Preferential as Against Other Nations.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Cuban treaty ratified to-day by the Senate was negotiated in Havana Dec. 11, 1902, between Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, representing the United States, and Señors Carlos de Zaldo and José M. Garcia Montes, representing Cuba. The Senate made several amendments to it.

As ratified to-day, it provides that all merchandise produced by either country which now enters the other duty free shall continue free of import duties. All other Cuban products imported into the United States shall enter at a reduction of 20 per cent. from the rate of duty imposed by the United States on such articles of merchandise. All imports into Cuba from the United States not entitled to free entry shall be given a reduction of 20 per cent., except those for which a greater reduction is made.

Schedule A provides that the following articles shall be entitled to a 25 per cent. reduction from the regular tariff:

Machinery and apparatus or copper or its alloys or machines and apparatus in which copper or its alloys enter as the component of chief value; cast, wrought iron and steel, and manufactures thereof; articles of crystal and glass, except window glass; ships and water borne vessels of all kinds, of iron or steel; whisky and brandies; fish, salted, pickled, smoked, or marinated; fish or shellfish, preserved in oil or otherwise in tins; articles of pottery or earthenware now classified under Paragraphs 21 and 22 of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba.

Schedule B gives a reduction of 30 per cent. on the following articles:

Butter, the flour of wheat, corn, the flour of corn or corn meal, chemical and pharmaceutical products and simple drugs; malt liquors in bottles, non-alcoholic beverages, cider, mineral waters, colors and dyes, window glass, complete or partly made up articles of hemp, flax, pita, jute, henequen, ramie, and other vegetable fibers now classified under the paragraphs of Group I, Class V., of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; musical instruments, writing and printing paper, except for newspapers; cotton manufactures thereof, except knitted goods, (see Schedule C); all articles of pottery, glass, and glassware now classified under Paragraphs 107 and 108 of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; gold and silver plated ware, drawings, photographs, engravings, lithographs, chromo lithographs, chromos, &c., printed from stone, zinc, aluminium, or other material, used as labels, flaps, bands, wrappers for tobacco, or other purposes, and all the other papers, (except paper for cigarettes, and excepting maps and charts) produced and manufactured, the new classified under Paragraphs 137 and 164, inclusive, of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; common or ordinary textures, thereof, now classified under Paragraph 105, letters A and B, of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; vegetables, pickled or preserved in any manner; all wines, except those now classified under Paragraph 178 (A) of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba.

Schedule C gives a reduction of 40 per cent. on the following:

Manufactures of cotton, knitted, and all manufactures of cotton not included in the preceding schedules; cheese; fruits, preserved; paper pulp; perfumery and essences; articles of pottery and earthenware now classified under Paragraph 30 of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; porcelain; soaps, other than common, now classified under Paragraph 105 of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; umbrellas and parasols, sealing wax, glucose, unstitched wool and manufactures thereof, silk and manufactures thereof, rice, and cattle.

It is specifically agreed that tobacco, in any form, of the United States or its insular possessions shall not be given any concession or rebate of duty when imported into Cuba; that articles upon which the rates of duty granted during the life of the treaty shall be preferential, as respects like imports from other countries.

It is specially provided that while the treaty is in force no Cuban sugars shall be admitted into the United States at a greater reduction than 20 per cent. from the present tariff rates and that no sugar produced by any country other than Cuba shall be admitted into the United States by treaty or convention, while the new treaty is in force, at a lower rate of duty than that imposed by existing law.

Provision is made against any impairment of the effect of the treaty by means of National or local taxes or charges. The treaty contains articles by which either country may denounce it should changes in the other's tariff deprive the objecting nation of its reasonable advantages by giving six months' notice, and a new treaty likewise may be negotiated in certain events.

If not denounced, the treaty shall continue in effect for five years from the date it goes into effect, which shall be ten days after exchange of ratifications. After five years it shall continue in effect from year to year until the expiration of one year from the date either country serves notice of its intention to terminate the treaty.

NOT TO GET OUT FOR ADDICKS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—In the course of a talk to-day while at the White House, Senator Allee of Delaware referred to the rumor that in the course of the recess he would resign and Gov. Hunn would appoint Mr. Addicks as Senator. Mr. Allee said that sort of talk was circulated for the express purpose of making trouble for Delaware Republicans and to extend the notion that Mr. Addicks was the corruptionist that he was painted.

The Senator said Mr. Addicks had no intention, nor had he ever entertained any intention at any time of accepting a seat in the Senate by appointment. He had entered the politics of Delaware in a fair, open way and sought his preferment at the polls. If in any State in the Union the choice of United States Senators was brought about by anything like a popular election by the people, said Mr. Allee, it was in Delaware, where it was possible for a candidate to be personally known to nearly every voter and to be judged at close range.

Mr. Addicks, he continued, would be a candidate for the Senate when the next opportunity came, and would make the campaign again as heretofore—openly and above board. Mr. Allee said he expected to set out his term in the Senate.

A new Legislature will be chosen in 1904, and Mr. Addicks expects to be able to obtain the election of a majority of the Legislature pledged to his election to succeed Senator Ball.

BROKE UP INGENIOUS FRAUD.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—A woman living in Washington recently took to the Post Office Department the circulars of a concern in Chicago which offered to pay $25 a thousand for writing and addressing letters at home. On communicating with the concern the woman said she received a letter in reply saying that she could have the work, but it must be done on a typewriter and in a certain kind of type, and that they would furnish the typewriter with the particular type required for a remittance of $2.50. That sum was to be refunded to her after she had completed her work for the firm.

A copy of the letter to be written was inclosed. It consisted of about ten lines, stating that the letter was written with the particular typewriter in question, and that she regarded it as a good machine. A photograph also was inclosed showing a fair-looking machine.

The woman sent her $2.50 and received a tin wheel on a board. In the circumference of the wheel were the letters of the alphabet and the figures. She was instructed to write her letters by whirling the wheel around until the proper letter came in the desired place in the line, and then press it down so as to print. To write the thousand letters on the thing would have occupied the most diligent woman in Washington the best part of a year.

The department put detectives on the concern at once and stopped its operations. It now is trying to get the men behind it behind the bars also.

A fraud order has been issued against an allied concern, which has advertised to pay $15 a thousand for letters written at home. This company required 50 cents for articles used, and responded to answers by sending five sheets of paper and a specimen of facial ointment.

More Pay for Brooklyn Postal Clerks.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Post Office Department to-day announced another list of increases in number and salaries of clerks at first and second class Presidential Post Offices. Among them is Brooklyn, with twenty additional clerks, and salaries of 257 clerks increased, the increases aggregating $32,000.

NOMINATIONS THAT FAILED.

Byrne's and Crum's Among Those That the Senate Did Not Confirm.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The nominations made at this session that failed of confirmation are:

William M. Byrne, to be District Attorney of Delaware.

William D. Crum, to be Collector of Customs, Charleston, S. C.

George Sawtier, to be Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise, New York.

Postmasters—Thomas S. Harris, Live Oak, Fla.; Moses A. Foltz, Chambersburg, Penn.; John H. Martin, Clearfield, Penn.; Joseph M. Sloss, Huntsville, Ala.; Frank L. Harris, Charleston, S. C.; George N. Raymond, Durango, Col.; L. V. Boyr, Chinook, Mont.; Dallas Herbert, Commerce, Texas; Elias J. M. Hopkins, Rockdale, Texas.

T. L. Lumsden, to be Assistant Surgeon in the Marine Hospital service.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Consuls—Albert W. Swaim, now Consul at Montevideo, to be Consul at Southampton, England; John E. Hopley, now Consul at Southampton, to be Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay; Clarences Rice Slocum of New York, to be Consul at Warsaw, Russia.

Civil Engineer in the Navy—Archibald L. Parsons of New Hampshire.

Captains to be Rear Admirals in the Navy—Francis C. Cook and Purnell F. Harrington.

Also other promotions in the Navy and Marine Hospital Service.

The Senate confirmed all nominations sent in to-day save that of an Assistant Surgeon in the Marine Hospital service.

LABOR MEN THREATENED WITH DEATH IN TAMPA.

President Gompers Telegraphs a Demand on the Chief of Police There to Protect Organizers.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Threats of death against organizers of the International Cigarmakers' Union now in Tampa have caused Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, to take action, and to-day he sent this telegram:

The Chief of Police, Tampa, Fla.:

In the name of organized labor, as well as every liberty-loving citizen, I demand full protection to our organizers, James Wood and James A. Roberts and others, whose lives have been threatened. These men I know to be law-abiding citizens and would not be guilty of an unlawful act. They have a right to organize working men, and if necessary, in defense or their rights, go on strike for the enforcement of them, if no other means of redress is afforded. The kidnapping and making away with a number of Tampa's workmen less than two years ago warrants belief that the present threat is serious and emanates from a capitalistic organized banditti.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Gompers's action was induced by the receipt of communications that had been addressed to the organizers mentioned. One was as follows:

Tampa, March, 1903.

James Wood: You are hereby commanded to leave the city at once and never return. Our men have been watching you since your arrival and know you are connected with the cigar makers' union. We are determined that you shall leave the city, and if you ever come back you do so at your own peril. To remain twenty-four hours after receiving this letter means death for both you and Wood. Take out the first train and leave the city under pain of death, for we will not have or tolerate any more strikes in this city. Leave or you die.

COMMITTEE OF TAMPA AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

A second threatening letter was as follows:

Tampa, March, 1903.

James A. Roberts: You are hereby commanded to leave the city at once. You conspired to bring Nigger Millian back. You brought Wood here. You are conspiring with the Anarchists in Tampa to bring on a strike. You brought them Anarchists from Key West to bring on a strike and we think you need more room for that. Tampa will be to large to leave the city, and if you ever come back you do so at your own peril. To remain twenty-four hours after receiving this letter means death for both you and Wood. Take out the first train and leave the city, trouble or remain.

COMMITTEE OF TAMPA AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

Mr. Gompers announced that he had been advised that letters similar to these also were served on José Blas, George Bristow, and Frank Kelly, members of the Cigarmakers' International Union.

HONORS TO MISS ROOSEVELT.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 19.—Miss Alice Roosevelt landed here at 8:30 o'clock this morning from the steamship Coamo, from New York March 14. She was met by Gov. Hunt and his family, and was driven to the palace, where she afterward held an informal public reception.

Miss Roosevelt will receive the Citizens' Committee in public to-morrow, and will attend the citizens' reception at the theatre the same evening, when there will be a display of fireworks and a demonstration in her honor. Many invitations have been issued by the Governor for an entertainment on Saturday.

Miss Roosevelt will leave San Juan on Wednesday for an inland trip, in the course of which she will visit the principal plantations and cities. The inhabitants of Ponce have made extensive preparations to receive Miss Roosevelt, several thousand dollars having been raised by public subscription for that purpose.

OLD MAPS FAVOR CANADA.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, March 19.—Search in the Chateau de Ramessay, by the request of Joseph Pope, Under Secretary of State, and one of the Commissioners preparing the Canadian case for the Alaska Commission, has brought to light two atlases of 1823 and 1824.

One of these atlases gives a map of Russian America and British America, in which the Lyan Canal is shown clearly within British America. The maps will be exhibits in the Canadian case.

TEAR OFF PLUMES IN CHURCH.

Special to The New York Times.

WABASH, Ind., March 19.—At the Wesleyan Methodist Church here, where there have been several sensational scenes, the Rev. John Brown, the pastor, in warning the large congregation present to beware of the follies of earth, said "no woman who wears plumes on her hat can ever hope to enter the Kingdom of Heaven."

Four women occupying seats well up in front, and with feathers in their hats, walked to the rear of the church, tore off the plumes, threw them into the stove, and then returned to their seats.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 19.—The Norwood, a well-known roadhouse at the foot of Owasco Lake, burned this morning, with adjoining buildings. Loss, estimated, $20,000; insurance, $13,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Neb., March 19.—Ten stores and shops, constituting the business portion of this town, were destroyed by fire

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA

Its Last Evening Concert of the Season in Carnegie Hall.

A Programme of Modern Music Without a Symphony—Mme. Szumowska, Soloist.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra is on its fifth and last visit to New York for this season, and gave the first of its two concerts last evening in Carnegie Hall before an audience that filled the auditorium, as has been the case at its previous performances here this year. Mr. Gericke had changed the programmes from his first announcement of them, and played last evening Wagner's "Faust Overture," Tschaikowsky's overture fantasy "Romeo and Juliet," and, instead of a symphony, Charpentier's suite "Impressions of Italy," which has the dimensions of one, and more. Mme. Antoinette Szumowska was the soloist, and played Saint-Saëns's second pianoforte concerto in G minor.

The conductor and his men were in their most vigorous mood, and played with splendid spirit and eloquence and with a truly remarkable fertility of resource in showing forth the significance of the imaginative qualities of the music. It was all music of the most modern mold, all "programme music," all romantic in its tendency, and all peculiarly dependent upon the possession by its interpreters of similar imaginative qualities. Mr. Gericke showed clearly his sympathy and understanding of the spirit that is essentially the same in it all, though manifesting itself in widely differing ways.

The "Faust" overture was perhaps the thing that least nearly approached an ideal interpretation; the exposition of the longing, despairing, cursing Faust, the gloom and passion of his solitude as Wagner has sealed it in this music, has been more eloquently made. And yet within its own lines it was an interpretation of remarkable consistency, and in some ways of poignant power. It was wonderfully brilliant in a technical way, especially in the matter of the wood wind playing. And in Tschaikowsky's broad and deeply felt "Romeo and Juliet" overture there was the feeling of the elemental tragedy, the "wind of Death's imperishable wing," that pervades it, a nobly beautiful performance of one of Tschaikowsky's noblest and most beautiful works.

Charpentier's suite has been heard here before, but not perhaps in so perfect a reproduction of its vividly picturesque and vital color. The French composer has advanced rapidly into fame through the attention that has recently been paid to his opera of "Louise" in Germany as well as in France, which may account for the renewed attention that is given to this composition. It was first performed in the United States some ten years ago.

It is the fruit of his sojourn in Italy as a Roman prizeman of the Conservatoire of Paris, and it bears every evidence of its sincerity and vividness in transcribing impressions of actual life. It is programme music of a more pictorial kind than the two pieces that preceded it upon the programme, and, while there is an abundance in it of Beethoven's "expression of feeling," it may be doubted whether there is not even more of the "painting" than he thought should be subordinated in music of this kind.

The composer has succeeded not only in gaining realistic effects, as in the representation of the trotting mules in the second movement, but also in calling up and clearly defining a mood, and in filling his music with atmosphere and color. It is music generally refreshing, often charming, and sometimes really beautiful in and of itself; and, though it is in truth dependent upon its "programme" for its full significance, and is thereby weakened in its appeal to the specifically musical sympathies of the listeners, it is still able to stand for much as music and is highly effective. The playing of it was exceedingly fine and full of spirit, contrast, and many-hued tonal gorgeousness.

Mme. Szumowska's art is more effectively displayed in the smaller frame of the recital hall than in the concerts with orchestra. Something of the refinement, charm, and fragile beauty of her style is lost in the larger hall. And while she played the concerto with warmth and finished beauty of phrasing and of tone, it lacked in imposing breadth in the first movement, and some of the incisiveness that belongs to it. Mme. Szumowska was most warmly greeted by an audience that holds in high esteem the rare qualities of her playing.

SCHMITTBERGER LEADS RAID.

The Inspector Stops a Performance in Ruppiner Hall and Makes Five Arrests.

Consternation reigned among 500 men in Ruppiner Hall, at 70 East Fourth Street, last night, when a big man pushed his way through the crowd to a small stage in the rear of the room and announced that every one in the place was to consider himself under arrest. This man proved to be Inspector Schmittberger, and at the time he took the stage a young woman, billed as "La Tosca," had taken her place on the stage to edify the audience with a song.

When Inspector Schmittberger appeared on the stage with "La Tosca," a dozen or more men who were in the audience got up and displayed shields showing that they were police officers and the crowd took their predicament philosophically, and made no effort to escape.

"La Tosca," three persons who had guns, and John Lang, the piano player, of 27 First Avenue, were arrested, but the 500 in the audience were allowed to go.

WHERE DOCTORS DISAGREED.

Lively Dispute at the Academy of Medicine Over the Subject of Typhoid Fever in Infants.

Physicians who attended the meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine last night heard, besides the general scientific discussion of the subject of typhoid fever in infants, an animated dispute between two of the speakers as to whether or not the disease is becoming more common. The two men who engaged in the colloquy were Dr. J. P. C. Griffith of Philadelphia and Dr. William P. Northrup of the New York Foundling Hospital. It appears they had experienced their divergent opinions and convictions on the subject before.

The war of words last night followed a paper by Dr. Griffith, in which he said that typhoid in children was "far less rare than ordinarily supposed," and he pronounced it "a distinctly dangerous disease." He cited statistics of cases to prove his position.

"I hardly know what to reply to Dr. Northrup," said Dr. Griffith. "I hardly knew what he was talking about. I doubt very much if he knew himself what he was talking about. I told him before we came in here that I would not care what he said about what I said, but that I might object to what he said he said I said."

Dr. Northrup affirmed that the statistics Dr. Griffith had quoted were unreliable and unfairly selected. Dr. Griffith had eliminated in his paper the statistics that had been compiled by Dr. Northrup and others at the New York Foundling Hospital, which statistics, Dr. Northrup said, showed that there had not been one case of typhoid in children at that hospital in twenty-five years.

He said that Dr. Griffith's use of statistics proved that there was some reason in the old story of the man who was called "Statistics" because he "was such a liar."

"Further academic discussion," he concluded "is simply ridiculous."

Other physicians who spoke also differed in their opinions as to whether typhoid among children was increasing materially.

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METHODISTS AT ASBURY PARK.

Dr. Buckley Says Secular Press Cannot Be Relied Upon to Stand Up for Morality.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 19.—Bishop Fowler told the members of the New Jersey Methodist Conference in plain terms to-day that he expects to lose no time in transacting routine business. The Rev. James Eckersly of Lumberton was censured for failing to report the result of the third-year examinations.

The Rev. H. C. Morrison of Louisville, Ky., conducted the devotional service, and the Conference was addressed by the Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley of New York, the Rev. Dr. S. F. Upham of Drew Theological Seminary, the Rev. Dr. E. J. Gilbert of the Spiritual Culture Society of Washington, D. C., and the Rev. Dr. Crans of the New York Methodist Book Concern.

Dr. Buckley provoked much comment by declaring:

"You can't rely on the secular press to stand up for morality that will interfere with the political success of the party the paper represents. We have never found an independent paper, and we read 469 exchanges.

Dr. Crans reported the profits of the Book Concern last year to be over $350,000. The Rev. Dr. M. B. C. Mason addressed the conference in executive session on freedman aid and church extension in the South. He lectured to-night on the subject in Ocean Grove to a big audience.

The conference approved these examinations: Passed to second year—R. A. Miller, W. J. Reed, W. J. Westcott, J. E. Simpson held back. Passed to fourth year—William Stone, W. S. Messler, W. R. Eastlack, H. L. Denlinger, W. L. Shaw, M. H. Nichols held back. Supernumeraries granted—The Revs. R. D. Finley, Dr. Thomas O'Hanlon, A. M. Lake, W. A. Massey, Marshall Owens, G. W. Pine, R. T. Leary, Jesse Stiles, J. B. Westcott, J. H. Wiley, H. G. Williams. The Rev. J. P. Connelley was passed to superannuated relations. Henry Johnston of Eatontown and J. Swain Garrison of Hopewell were elected to elder's orders.

Through Dr. O'Hanlon, William Farley of Trenton gave $200 for the aid of infirm ministers. Presiding Elder Dobbins reported the Pennington Seminary property to be worth $217,500; debt, $41,586. A legacy of $10,000 has been received. In executive session to-morrow seminary business will be considered.

The Rev. C. N. Howard of Rochester, N. Y., spoke at the anniversary of the conference Temperance Society to-night.

JAS. R. KEENE'S TAX DISPUTE.

He Refuses to Pay on the Ground of Non-Residence—The City to Make a Test Case.

James R. Keene has started a legal battle with the City of New York. Mr. Keene owes $1,737.09 for personal taxes due in 1901, which he declares have not been legally assessed because he is a resident of Hempstead, Nassau County. He is also said to have a residence in this city at 500 Fifth Avenue, and the Bureau for the Collection of the Arrears of Personal Taxes has decided to make the matter a test case.

The first move in the contest was the serving of a notice on Mr. Keene a few days ago that if he did not pay he would have to stand an examination in supplementary proceedings. Lawyers for Mr. Keene soon after called at the office of Assistant Corporation Counsel Martin Saxe and declared that Mr. Keene intended to fight the matter out in the courts. This information was pleasing to the city officials for many reasons. Assistant Corporation Counsel Goldman said yesterday:

"There has been handed down by the Appellate Division a decision which the tax dodgers of New York City should read with care. The courts have decided that the lawyers of the Corporation Counsel have the right to call those persons who fail to pay personal taxes and to conduct a full examination. This does not mean that we are entitled to make a cursory examination and accept any statements which may be made as to the place of residence or amount of property, but we have the right in these proceedings to make the examination a most searching one. I am inclined to the opinion that very few of New York's wealthy citizens will care to undergo this ordeal and will willingly pay their taxes. In this examination the person who owes the taxes must appear in person."

The far-reaching effect of the decision of the Court of Appeals in reference to the right of the lawyers under Corporation Counsel Rives in the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes has not been fully understood. The Tax Commissioners have to accept statements made by persons who call to secure a reduction of or to "swear off" personal taxes, and if a man of wealth declares that he resides in Newport the Tax Commissioners say they are powerless to prove otherwise, although they know the man has his business and residence all the year in this city.

Under this decision the Tax Commissioners may refuse to accept statements of wealthy persons as to their actual residence, and when their personal taxes are in arrears it will be possible to put them through a searching examination as to where they really live.

STURGIS ASKED TO EXPLAIN.

Mayor Low's Letter Accompanying the Charges Made Against the Fire Commissioner by Controller Grout.

Mayor Low yesterday sent a letter to Controller Grout acknowledging the receipt of the charges against Fire Commissioner Sturgis that he had violated Section 419 of the charter in spending more than $40,000 on fire houses in Brooklyn without public letting. Mayor Low also transmitted to Fire Commissioner Sturgis the charges made by Controller Grout with the following letter:

The Hon. Thomas Sturgis, Fire Commissioner.

Dear Sir: I hand you herewith, a letter received by me from the Controller, dated March 17, 1903, together with the documents to which it refers.

I need not point out to you the gravity of the issue thus raised. In view of the importance of the matter, I request that you go over, with the Corporation Counsel, the details affecting each engine house referred to, where the sum total of expenditure is in excess of $1,000. I think the determination on the merits should rest upon the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to each case in detail, rather than upon his opinion on a practice in the abstract.

In the meanwhile, I shall be glad to receive from you, at your early convenience, an explanation of your failure to ask for the ruling of the Corporation Counsel upon the propriety of your proceeding in the matter of the repairs referred to, until after the repairs had been ordered, and the procedure itself had become a subject of criticism by the Controller. Yours, very truly,

SETH LOW, Mayor.

WRIGHT MUST STAY IN JAIL.

Application That He Be Admitted to Bail Denied—Talk of a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Whitaker Wright, accused of colossal swindles in England, must stay in Ludlow Street Jail. United States Commissioner Alexander having yesterday denied the application of Maurice Untermyer, his counsel, that he be admitted to bail. The Commissioner ruled that there was no precedent for bailing the prisoner, and asked who would collect the bond in case of a forfeiture. The United States could not, he said, not having been injured.

Mr. Untermyer then pleaded with the Commissioner to take his client to an English steamship and there discharge him, so that he could be returned to England forthwith. This used to be done a generation ago, but the Commissioner said the practice was now obsolete. Mr. Untermyer said he might apply to the United States Circuit for a writ of habeas corpus.

Wright, who has been ill since his confinement, was reported as much better yesterday and his keepers said he appeared to be suffering mainly from nervousness.

WRIGHT'S CASE IN LONDON.

He Is Charged with Publishing a False Balance Sheet.

LONDON, March 19.—The case of Whitaker Wright, the company promoter of this city, who is under arrest in New York, came up in the Guildhall Police Court this morning, this being the day the summons, obtained against him, was returnable. Formal notification was given the court of Wright's arrest in New York and of the Government's application for his extradition.

In the summons John Fowler, Chairman of the Shareholders' Committee of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, described as the "informant," charged Wright with "publishing a false balance sheet."

SAYS CROSS RENDERED MANY RAIDS FUTILE

Bissert Alleges the Inspector Ordered Him to "Tip Off" Places.

Threatened to Have Him Transferred for Not Acting in Time in One Case, He Asserts—Testimony of Other Witnesses.

Direct testimony by George Bissert, the ex-ward detective of the Fifth Street Police Station, that Inspector Adam A. Cross, in anticipation of raids, had issued orders for the "tipping" of poolrooms known to be "right" or protected, and had threatened to transfer the witness for failing to transmit the tip in time to prevent a successful raid, was the conspicuous feature of the hearing yesterday in the trial at Police Headquarters of Inspector Cross before Deputy Police Commissioner Ebstein, on the charge of neglect of duty.

J. R. Wood, the private detective, who began his testimony Wednesday, concluded his evidence relative to the existence of poolrooms and gaming houses in the First Police Inspection District, over which Inspector Cross had command during the time of Wood's investigation. When he was dismissed after cross-examination by Abram I. Elkus, counsel for Inspector Cross, and Bissert was called, the room was filled to the limit of its capacity. Bissert entered trying hard to appear at ease, but plainly showing nervousness. In a blue serge suit he still looked his former part of a policeman, and seemed to feel it, too, for he made every effort to avoid the eye of Inspector Cross, who kept his gaze directed steadily upon him throughout the proceedings. With the entrance of the ex-wardman, Emanuel Friend, counsel for Bissert, took a place beside the two representatives of the District Attorney's office, George W. Morgan and Frank Lord.

Bissert, after being sworn, gave a brief history of his connection with the Police Department, which terminated in July, 1901, almost immediately after the conviction and indictment for bribery. To questions he answered that he knew the premises at 283 Bowery, where it was alleged a poolroom had been conducted in the time covered by Bissert's service on the police force. He was questioned about the place as closely as possible without reference to any case that might prejudice his case under the indictment for bribery, and related that he often visited No. 283, but not on business connected with the police regulations. For a term he visited the place every week, on Saturday, and then saw the cashier, entering by a hallway that conducted him to an inner room. On these occasions, he said, he heard the calling of descriptions of races at all times, except when there was need for unusual caution, and the poolroom was transfered to the second floor. In all, he had been a visitor there and knew of the poolroom for about three years.

Objections were made to parts of his testimony in this matter, but practically all of it was accepted by Commissioner Ebstein. Mr. Morgan then dropped the subject of the poolroom and turned his queries to the witness's relations with Inspector Cross. The testimony on this was as follows:

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with Adam A. Cross? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did these conversations take place? A.—At Police Headquarters, out in the hall.

Q.—At what time was the first conversation held? A.—In 1901, within a year before the time I was dismissed from the police force.

Q.—What was the nature of this conversation? A.—I was told to report to Inspector Cross at Headquarters, and when I got there, met him in the hall. He said he had learned that there were some warrants to be issued. Then he instructed me to go ahead and find out when the warrants were issued, and the places they were applied for, and if any of the places were "right" to tip them off.

The language of the witness was accepted in the form he used, the understanding being that "right" described the places which were to be protected from raids and that "tipping off" meant serving notice that warrants were out in time to prevent arrests being made.

Q.—Did you have further conversation with Adam A. Cross? A.—Yes, within a few days after the talk I had with him in the hall. He asked me how it was that Clarendon Hall was not "tipped off." I told him it was tipped about the raid. He said he would have me transferred. Then he told me to go back to my precinct.

Q.—Did he say Clarendon Hall? A.—He did not mention it by name, but that is the place where the raid was, and the place he meant.

Q.—What did you do when Inspector Cross told you if the places were "right" to tip them off? A.—I went to the Fifty-seventh Street Court and waited around all the morning. Then I went away to lunch, and in the afternoon went back to the court and waited again. In the afternoon I saw some of the Parkhurst men talking to the Magistrate, and got an idea by listening. I heard the name of the Clarendon Hall mentioned, and knew that it was one of the places.

Q.—Was there any raid in the Fifteenth Precinct that day? A.—Yes, at Clendon Hall.

Q.—What was your second conversation with Cross take place before or after the raid? A.—After.

Q.—On the day you testified that there was a raid on Clarendon Hall were there any other raids? A.—No.

Q.—After the second conversation with Cross did you have any further conversation with him? A.—Yes. One time Inspector Cross and Capt. Diamond came down to the Tombs to see me when I was a prisoner there, and talked to me. Capt. Diamond told me then that his time and purse were at my disposal.

Mr. Morgan then announced that he had finished with the witness. Mr. Elkus entered objections to every part of Bissert's testimony, and when overruled declared that he would not examine the witness, as his testimony throughout had been irrelevant and immaterial and should be thrown out. He stated also that he would object to Bissert being recalled for cross-examination, but Mr. Morgan gave notice in return that if he wanted Bissert he would insist on having him recalled.

Paul Leitenberg, a private detective, testified to investigations showing the existence of poolrooms in Inspector Cross's district, and Orrin D. Brook, a mechanical worker, of 111 William Street, East Orange, testified to his knowledge of disorderly houses in the First Inspection District, his experience having been gained while he was conducting rescue meetings in that district. The last witness of the day was Mrs. Lizzie Hohenman of 250 West Thirty-fifth Street, a former resident of Stanton Street, who also testified concerning the disorderly houses that were conducted during the time specified in the charges of neglect of duty against Inspector Cross.

The hearing was adjourned until this morning.

BURGLARS CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Detectives Watched Three Men All Night as They Packed Furs to Take Away.

Patient work for several days, culminating with an all-night vigil by Detective Sergeants McConville, Peabody, and Clark, saved the entire stock of J. Rosenberg & Co., furriers, at 29 Waverley Place, valued at $10,000, from being carried off yesterday. At the same time they captured three alleged burglars, whom they dragged from hiding beneath heaps of bagging in the basement. For all this they were highly complimented by Inspector McClusky, in command of the Detective Bureau, when they brought their prisoners before him, at Police Headquarters, where they were photographed.

George P. Hopits, twenty-six years old, according to the police an ex-convict, was the leader of the gang. The others gave their names as Joseph Frank, twenty-six years old, and Edwin Miller, twenty-two years old. Neither of these was known to the police.

What put the detectives on Hopits's trail is not disclosed, but they have been shadowing him since Sunday. Early Wednesday morning he met the others in Stuyvesant Square, and together they went to the Waverley Place building, where the Rosenberg firm occupied the lower floor. It was deserted, save for a printing office on the top floor, where work continued until 7:30 P. M., and for the accommodation of the people there the front doors were left open. The alleged robbers entered the building, therefore, without meeting any one, and secreted themselves until the printer's lights were turned out and his employes gone. All through the night the work of packing the furs went on, while the police watched outside. At 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning Miller, the youngest of the men, emerged cautiously on the sidewalk and peered anxiously up and down the street, looking for the van that had not come. When he went back into the building the detectives were close at his heels.

The men were held in $2,500 bail for examination to-day by Magistrate Breen, in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

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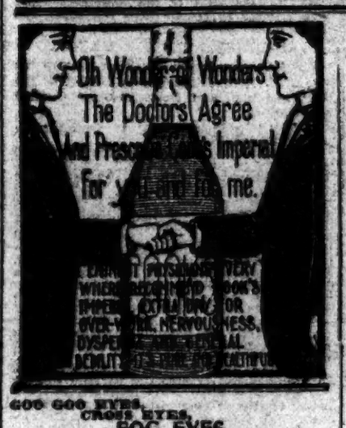

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FRIGHTENED TEAM'S MAD DASH.

A team attached to a coach belonging to T. J. Donnelly, a liveryman, of 12 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn, and driven by Charles Roberts of 52 Spencer Street, became frightened yesterday afternoon at Bedford and Flushing Avenues by the snapping of the pole, and dashed madly along Bedford Avenue. In the coach at the time was Mrs. Herman Stutzer, the wife of a broker, who lives at 800 St. Mark's Avenue.

Roberts tried to check the speed of the animals, but was unable to do so, and at Bedford Avenue and Wallabout Street was pitched forward in front of the team and rendered insensible. At Keap Street the vehicle struck a grocery wagon, throwing it upon the sidewalk. A block further on the horses collided with a lumber truck. At Taylor Street and Bedford Avenue two men, Peter Smith and William Wilson, attempted to stop the runaways, and were knocked down. When the animals reached the fountain at Bedford and Division Avenues they dashed into the iron picket railing. One of the horses became entangled in the fence and the other had his hind hoofs caught in the railing.

During the entire mad run Mrs. Stutzer, though slightly hysterical, remained in the carriage, making no attempt to alight. Several persons ran to the coach and assisted her into a grocery, where she remained until she had regained her composure, and was then taken to her home. Roberts was attended by an ambulance surgeon and taken home. He was only slightly hurt. The team was badly injured.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:55 A. M.—269 Morris Avenue; Auto Station, Bronx Department Store; damage, $600.

2:05 A. M.—47 Monroe Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

2:45 A. M.—76 Avenue B, owner unknown; damage trifling.

2:52 A. M.—1,062 Amsterdam Avenue; William Lawrence; damage, $50.

3:25 A. M.—218 East Fifty-second Street; Joseph Houghton; damage, $1,000.

3:50 A. M.—816 West Thirty-sixth Street; Thomas Sheridan; damage, $200.

4:30 A. M.—671 Bleecker Street; Emil Ehrman; damage, $25.

4:35 A. M.—197 Third Avenue; Abraham Luster; damage, $25.

7:21 A. M.—240 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; M. Alterman; damage unknown.

10:15 A. M.—813 Tenth Avenue; Frank

CITY LIGHTING BILL APPROVED AT ALBANY

Legislators Agree to Press Measure for a Municipal Plant.

Commissioner Monroe Surprised by One Provision in the Bill—He Explains His Water Meter Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—Col. Robert Grier Monroe, the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity of New York City, came to Albany to-day with his bill to authorize the city to establish its own electric-lighting plant. He also appeared before the Assembly Cities Committee to make a statement with regard to the insinuation that without his knowledge "a joker" had been inserted into his bill to permit the City of New York to place water meters in certain defined structures for the purpose of preventing water waste in the city.

Col. Monroe, after he had shown his bill for a lighting plant to Assistant Corporation Counsel Whitman, held a sort of caucus over the measure in the rear of the Senate Chamber with Senator Elsberg and Assemblymen Agnew, Finch, and Wainwright, and John C. Clark, Mayor Low's legal adviser.

When New York members looked over the bill they were somewhat surprised to discover that it provided not only for an electric plant, but a plant which would manufacture gas, naphtha, or any other illuminant. Col. Monroe's attention being called to this, he was even more surprised than the original discoverers.

He said that all he meant to have provided for in the bill was an electric plant. The mistake had occurred through the person who had drawn the bill not thoroughly understanding his intentions and following literally a form found in the laws of other States. He agreed that the words gas, naphtha, or other illuminant should be stricken out of the bill.

When this was done the bill was satisfactory to Assemblyman Finch, who agreed to introduce it in the Assembly. Senator Elsberg, who was asked to introduce it in the Senate, wanted a night for consideration. He said that he was already overburdened with city measures, but that he probably would agree to introduce it to-morrow.

Mr. Finch introduced the measure in the Assembly this afternoon. It provides that "it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, and he is hereby authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment," to secure the necessary land and to erect a municipal electric-lighting plant. The Controller is directed, when authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, without the concurrence or approval of any other body, to raise, on requisition of the city, sums of money sufficient to carry out the project. No limit of cost is fixed. That is left entirely to the discretion of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

It is further provided that the Water Commissioner shall have the right to contract with private persons or with any corporation for the maintenance and repair of the plant, including not only the buildings, but the machinery, mains, conductors, contacts and generating appurtenances.

The last section of the bill provides that nothing in the act shall be so construed as to affect or in any way interfere with, modify, or abrogate, nor to authorize the Commissioner or the City of New York to interfere with, modify, abrogate, or attempt so to do, any contract or contracts heretofore made between the City of New York through the Board of Commissioners of Electric Subways or the Board of Electric Control and the Empire City Subway Company, Limited, or the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, or to affect any rights, powers, duties, or obligations conferred or imposed by said contract or contracts.

Assemblyman Finch, who introduced the bill in the Assembly, said that he was prepared to contend for it purely on its merits and without regard to the fact that it was put forward by the present city administration.

"If the city owns its water supply, why should it not own and contral its lighting plant?" Mr. Finch said. "I think no good argument can be made against that proposition.

"It has been said that by establishing a municipal electric lighting plant we were playing into the hands of Tammany, in case Tammany should again come into power next Fall. I take no stock in that argument. I believe that no matter what administration is in power it will find it to its interest to furnish the very light possible at the lowest possible cost to citizens. The administration which failed to do so would be courting certain political defeat."

Objection made to Mr. Monroe's bill to prevent water waste was based on the section which authorized him to purchase at private sale all water meters now set in any building or place in the City of New York, and not owned by the city, at prices to be agreed upon in each case between the Commissioner and the owner, the price to be paid for any meter being limited to 75 per cent. of a fair market value.

Assemblyman McKeown of Kings contended at the hearing on Tuesday that under this clause authority would be given for the purchase of a large lot of old water meters, which are now to be stored in a certain place in Brooklyn.

Referring to Mr. McKeown's statement, Commissioner Monroe said to-day that he had not fully comprehended the point made. He called the attention of the committee to the fact that the provision upon which doubt had been thrown merely authorized the purchase of meters "set."

"If any one has the idea that under that wording any large number of meters not in actual use could be purchased," said the Commissioner, "I would suggest that the section be amended so as to have it read, 'any meters set and in actual use for the measurement of water.'"

With regard to the objections which had been urged against the provision for private purchase, Mr. Monroe said:

"It is true that many of the meters which might be bought would not be worth more than 50 per cent. of their original cost, and that there is authority to pay as high as 75 per cent. That means, of course, that the honesty of those who did the purchasing would have to be trusted. But I don't see how we are to get around improper such trust. If any one can suggest a way I would be glad of the suggestion. All I am interested in is to prevent the enormous waste of water which now goes on in New York City through existing conditions."

With the change suggested by Mr. Monroe, the committee ordered a favorable report on the bill.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Anti-"Tipping" Bill is Defeated in the Senate—Senator Malby Attacks the American Book Company.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—The Senate to-day defeated the McClelland anti-tipster bill after an amusing debate. The bill sought to prevent the printing or sale of "tips" on races. The vote against it was 17 to 9.

Senator McClelland said that the printing and selling of "tips" on races was undermining the morals of the youth of the State. Senator Grady said he thought the bill was wrong, in the first place, because it sought to punish the "tipster," but allowed the "tout" to ply his pernicious vocation without interference.

"If the Senator who introduced the bill," said Mr. Grady, "knew anything about racing he would know that the 'tipster' is a very harmless citizen as compared with the 'tout.' It is the 'tout' that I want suppressed.

"Apart from that," he continued, "I want to know what harm there is in my claiming that I know more about the probable performance of a race horse than my neighbor?"

"Does the Senator make such a claim?" asked Senator Elsberg.

"Oh, no," responded Mr. Grady. "I have proved by sad experience that I probably know less on that subject than any man in the State."

Senator McCarren said the bill was a ridiculous measure. It made the expression of a man's opinion on a future event a crime.

Senator McClelland said he never attended races and consequently had no information on the subject of "touts," about whom Mr. Grady seem so much concerned.

"I thought as much," said Mr. Grady. "The Senator is attempting to deal with a subject of the principal phase of which he knows absolutely nothing. If he had ever been touted on a 'sure thing' and then had to walk home he would realize that it is the 'tout' and not the 'tipster' who ought to be the subject of legislation, if either of them is to be singled out for punishment."

Speaking seriously, Senator Grady said that the bookmakers would desire nothing better than to have the 50,000 people who attended a Suburban or a Futurity come to the track absolutely ignorant of the form of the horses which would contend for those stakes.

There was sharp debate on Senator Malby's bill for free text books for the schools of St. Lawrence County.

"I do not propose to have the American Book Company retard or defeat any legislation that I am interested in," said the Senator in the course of it. "I cannot imagine why Senator Marshall of Brooklyn is so interested in affairs in my district in remote St. Lawrence County."

The Text Book bill was on the order of final passage. Senator Marshall moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Public Education for a hearing. Mr. Malby objected, saying that it was simply a scheme to delay and to kill the bill.

Senator Townsend of Utica discovered that the bill had been misprinted. Mr. Malby urged that if it had been misprinted that would not prevent immediate action on the measure. Senator Grady held that it would be unconstitutional to pass a bill that was not on the files for the required number of days. Senator Lewis, Chairman of the Committee on Education, also argued for recommittal.

Senator Brackett referred sarcastically to Mr. Marshall's interest in the bill and asked why he was so interested.

"I might ask Mr. Brackett why he is so interested in the Montauk Indian bill when there are no Indians in Saratoga except show Indians," replied Mr. Marshall.

Mr. Malby said the bill was supported by the people of his county; that it was a violation of the principle of home rule to prevent its passage, and that he might as well resign from the Senate if he could not get the legislation they wanted.

Senator Marshall's motion to recommit was then voted down—Yeas 14, nays 28. The bill was laid aside and will be acted on next week.

Senator Armstrong's bill removing the exemption of New York and Queens Counties from the search of game protectors for evidence of violations of the game law came within one vote of passage, but was lost. Senator Grady led the opposition, declaring that New York City was not ready to give up the ordinary processes of law which protects citizens against arbitrary entry and search.

INSURANCE RATE BILL PASSED.

Senators Declare That the Combination of Fire Companies Are Guilty of Extortion.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—The Bailey bill to grant any property owner in the State the right to insure with any outside company from which he is able to secure a lower rate than that offered him by the fire insurance companies of New York, provided the company is registered in some other State, and had a capital of at least $100,000, passed the Senate to-day.

Senator Raines attacked the bill. He said it would tend to lessen the pension funds of the Fire Departments of the State and also the State's revenues.

Senator McClelland said that the disclosures made to the Insurance Committee of the extortion practiced by the fire insurance companies of the State was startling. He declared it had been shown that last year the trust had raised the rates from 250 to 750 per cent.

Senator Burton told of what the trust had done in the way of water supply, despite all assurances which were given the companies by the city officials that there was an adequate supply to combat any fire which might occur as there had ever been.

Senator Brackett said that if there was anything in the State in the way of a trust which equaled the fire insurance trust he had not had it brought to his observation.

"If the Democratic Attorney General is the real thing as a trust buster," he continued, "the fire insurance trust affords him a glorious opportunity to distinguish himself."

EDUCATIONAL BILL ATTACKED.

Judge Danaher Protests Against Extension of the Power of New York's Board of Education.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—Judge F. M. Danaher of Albany to-day asked the Assembly Cities Committee for a hearing on the bill introduced by Assemblyman Howard Conkling to amend the New York City charter relative to the Department of Education. He said that the bill would affect nearly 12,000 employes of the Board of Education in New York City, and if they realised what it meant to them they would certainly have lodged a protest against it.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Whitman agreed that the bill was a drastic measure and that a hearing should be given.

One clause gives to the Board of Education the power to try any school official or teacher for any infringement of a regulation made by it. The object of this clause is said to be to permit of the adoption of a regulation against married women teaching in schools.

Under the provisions of the charter among the officials who can be removed only upon a three-fourths vote of the Board of Education are "officers, clerks, and subordinates of the board." The Conkling bill provides that the words "officers, clerks, and subordinates" shall be stricken out. This would leave these officials subject to the general provision of the charter, which permits of removal by a majority vote.

Mr. Conkling was present when the attack was made on his bill, but he offered no explanation of the provisions to which objection was made.

QUARREL IN THE SENATE.

Assemblyman Clark Resents a Demand That He Shall Leave the Floor of the Upper House.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—Senator Armstrong, who started the crusade to clear the Senate lobby, had a sharp encounter to-day with Assemblyman Clark of the Twenty-ninth District of New York.

Although no person was admitted to the floor of the Senate to-day who was not an officer of the body or who did not have a card from the Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Armstrong was not satisfied. He had instructed the doorkeepers to allow no person to stand near his desk. Even officers of the House who stood in the vicinity of his place for a moment were tapped on the shoulder by the doorkeeper and requested to move on or get outside.

Assemblyman Clark came in when the debate on the Anti-Tipster bill was on and stopped for a moment near Mr. Armstrong's desk to listen. Mr. Armstrong did not know him and told the doorkeeper to make him move on. It so happened that the doorkeeper did not know him either, and his demand that Mr. Clark get out of the Chamber was put in a rather offensive way.

Mr. Clark bridled up, and in the course of his remarks revealed his identity. The doorkeeper then informed him that he had made the demand at the suggestion of Mr. Armstrong. This made Mr. Clark even more indignant. He went over to Mr. Armstrong and they had some hot words.

Mr. Clark said he would take occasion to tell a few things which he knew about the Senator when one of Mr. Armstrong's bills came up in the Assembly.

Gov. Odell Vetoes a Village Bill.

ALBANY, March 19.—Gov. Odell to-day vetoed a bill of Assemblyman Sheldon, amending the village law relative to diminishing the boundaries of villages. The Governor explained that he feared that it would result in villages excluding territory from their corporate limits for the purpose of securing to certain highways within the villages benefits of the good roads law.

Nurses' Bill is Reported.

ALBANY, March 19.—The Armstrong Nurses' Registration bill was reported to the Senate this morning. The only amendment by the Judiciary Committee is the removal of the provision giving to the State Nurses' Association the exclusive right to nominate the State examiners, who, under the Regents, will examine candidates for the degree of "registered nurse."

"IMPROVES WITH USE."

HARDMAN PIANO.

FIFTH AVE. & 19TH ST., N. Y.

ULTIMATUM ON CANALS

Senator Davis Threatens to Defeat the Tax Measures.

Demands That Republicans Show Good Faith on Improvement Before Administration Bills Are Passed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—Senator Davis of Buffalo, the Chairman of the Committee on Canals, has served notice on Senator Raines, the Republican leader, that the $101,000,000 Canal bill must be given precedence over the Mortgage Tax and the Excise bill.

Owing to an incident which occurred at the meeting of the Committee on Judiciary yesterday Senator Davis became suspicious of the intentions of the Republican majority toward canal legislation. Some of the Republican members, assisted by Senator McCarren, were endeavoring to get out of the committee a canal bonding resolution introduced by Senator Marshall. They sent for Senator Raines, who was at the excise hearing, in order that they might have the necessary votes. Senator Davis believed that the purpose which animated those behind the resolution was to further complicate the canal situation.

"Gentlemen," he said, "if this resolution is reported out there will be no tax legislation at this session."

This threat had its effect. Senators Raines and Allds weakened and voted against the resolution.

Senator Davis said to-day that it was his opinion that the majority, in order to remove all suspicion of intended bad faith, should consent to have a vote taken upon the Canal bill in the Senate before either the Excise bill or the Mortgage Tax bill was passed. He even declared that he had not yet fully made up his mind as to whether he would not insist upon the Canal bill being voted on in both houses before either of the two administration bills was put through.

He will be backed up in whatever position he takes by the canal advocates. It is quite evident that they are mistrustful of the promises which have been given them about canal legislation, and in view of the disposition of the anti-canal men to use sharp tactics, as shown in the Judiciary Committee yesterday, they do not intend to take any chances.

When Senator Raines was asked to-day what his course would be with regard to the notice served on him by Senator Davis, he said: "No notice has been served on me that the Canal bill must go through in advance of the Mortgage Tax and Excise bills, and all I have to say about such talk is that the orderly course of procedure will be followed."

MORTGAGE TAX BILL FINISHED.

Gov. Odell's Measure Presented in Both Houses and Hearings Will Be Given.

ALBANY, March 19.—Gov. Odell's Mortgage Tax bill was introduced to-day in the Senate by Senator Green and in the Assembly by Mr. Dickinson, Chairmen of the Committees on Taxation and Retrenchment. An extended conference was held in the Executive Chamber before the session to perfect the final details.

The measure provides for the taxation at 4 mills per annum of all mortgages upon real estate in New York, except United States loan mortgages, mortgages owned by the United States, or by a corporation or association organised exclusively for charitable, religious, or educational purposes. This tax is to be assessed in the county where the real estate is located. Mortgages thus taxed are exempt from all other taxation.

The tax accrues on July 1 in each year, beginning next July. Notice is to be given in September, after the lists are corrected, and the tax becomes payable on Oct. 1, at the office of the County Clerk or Register. These officials must ascertain the amount actually secured by the mortgage on July 1 each year. An appeal may be taken from them to the State Tax Board.

Particular attention has been given to building and loan mortgages, which run for a short time, so that such a mortgage will only pay for the part of the year in which it continued in existence.

Where a mortgage rests upon property which is located in two or more counties or two or more tax districts, or contains property part of which is real and part personal, the Board of Tax Commissioners are authorized to determine what proportion is real property as compared with the total amount upon which the mortgage rests and the proportionate amount as between the counties and different tax districts.

In the Senate the bill was made a committee measure, and was referred to the Committee of the Whole so as to give it a number on the calendar. When it has that number to-morrow morning Senator Green will move its recommittal to the Committee on Taxation for a hearing. The same procedure will be followed in the Assembly.

OPPOSES FAVORS TO CHURCHES.

City Official Believes They Should Pay Improvement Taxes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—Assistant Corporation Counsel Whitman to-day opposed before the Assembly Cities Committee the bill introduced by Mr. Everett exempting edifices used for divine worship from local assessments for improvements.

Such an exemption, Mr. Whitman said, would be virtually taxing the city for the benefit of churches. With equal propriety, he thought, the city might be asked to build the churches. He declared it was not infrequently the case that a church corporation sold out its property at a great increase over the purchase price. If it was agreed that when the property was sold the corporation should be liable for the back assessment there might be some merit in the proposal of the bill.

He asked Mr. Everett if he would agree to such an amendment. Mr. Everett said he would not.

Dr. Holt, the President of the Ministers' Association of the Bronx, and Senator Hawkins made arguments in favor of the bill.

Militia Bill to be Reported.

ALBANY, March 19.—The Assembly Codes Committee to-day decided to report out a substitute bill for the Hughes act, which prohibits persons and corporations from discriminating against the employment of National Guardsmen. The substitute bill in the main follows the same lines as the Hughes bill, but makes a violation a misdemeanor, making an offender liable to heavy fine and imprisonment.

Mayor Low Vetoes Two Bills.

ALBANY, March 19.—The Senate received to-day from Mayor Low, without his approval, the Marshall Bedford Avenue bill, relative to paying an increased allowance to Commissioners who appraised land values, and the Elsberg bill pensioning Fireman Gilroy.

Anti-Beef Trust Bill Advanced.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—The Assembly Cities Committee ordered favorably reported the Elsberg bill granting to the Retail Butchers' Association of Greater New York the right to establish an abattoir on Thirty-ninth Street and Eleventh Avenue. The measure has already passed the Senate.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

CURES
LA GRIPPE,
COUGHS,
COLDS,
BRONCHITIS,
MALARIA,
DYSPEPSIA,
INDIGESTION,
CATARRH,
HEMORRHAGES,
INFLUENZA,
ASTHMA.

It Overcomes
General Debility,
Depression,
Exhaustion
and Weakness from
Whatever Cause.
It Destroys Germs
and All After Effects
of Illness.
It Invigorates the
Blood, Tones and
Builds Up the System.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is prescribed by over 7,000 doctors, and used in more than 3,000 leading hospitals.

AVOID SUBSTITUTES.

CAUTION.—When you ask for Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey be sure you get the genuine. Never sold in any form except in the patent bottle which has "Duffy Malt Whiskey Co." blown in the bottle. Unscrupulous dealers, mindful of the excellence of this preparation, will try to sell you cheap imitations and so-called Malt Whiskey substitutes, which are put on the market for profit only and which, far from relieving the sick, are positively harmful. Demand "Duffy's" and be sure you get it. It is the only absolutely pure malt whiskey which contains medicinal, health-giving qualities. Look for the trade-mark, "The Old Chemist," on the label.

The genuine is sold by druggists and grocers, or direct, $1.00 a bottle. Never sold in flasks or in bulk. It is the only whiskey recognized by the Government as a medicine. This is a guarantee.

Valuable medical booklet containing symptoms and treatment of diseases and convincing testimonials sent free to any reader of this paper who will write. Duffy Malt Whiskey Company of Rochester, N. Y.

Gold Medal
At Pan-American Exposition

Unlike Any Other!

The full flavor, the delicious quality, the absolute *Purity* of Lowney's Breakfast Cocoa distinguish it from all others.

No "treatment" with alkalis; no adulteration with flour, starch or ground cocoa shells; nothing but the nutritive and digestible product of the choicest Cocoa Beans.

Ask Your Dealer for It.

BILLS SIGNED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 19.—Gov. Odell has signed these bills:

Senator ELSBERG'S—Amending the charter of the Lincoln Hospital and Home of New York City.

Senator BARNES'S—Providing that the term of the Mayor and City Treasurer of Rensselaer to be elected in November, 1903, shall be for three years and two years thereafter, and authorizing the construction of a public building, and a fire and police alarm telegraph system.

Assemblyman HOADLEY'S—Authorizing the election of two Commissioners of Highways of towns.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, March 19.—These bills were passed by the Senate to-day:

Senator ARMSTRONG'S—Providing that wild deer or venison shall not be sold in Adirondack Park.

Senator LEWIS'S—Amending second-class city charters in relation to the funded debt, which may be redeemed at any time.

Senator LEWIS'S—Providing that a Commissioner of Public Safety need not advertise for supplies, &c., in cases of epidemic and peril to public health.

These bills were passed in the Assembly:

Assemblyman FINCH'S—So-called "child-labor" bill, regulating the age and conditions under which children and women may be lawfully employed in factories and mercantile establishments.

Assemblyman J. B. CONKLING'S—Amending the insanity law so as to create the office of Medical Inspector.

Assemblyman WEBER'S—Reinstating on the New York City police force Spanish-American veterans.

Assemblyman MONROE'S—Compelling the redemption of trading stamps in cash.

Senator GRADY'S—Permitting the use of corridors in theatres by patrons, which is now prohibited by fire laws.

These bills were introduced in the Assembly:

By Mr. CADIN—Providing that whenever a railroad has been constructed over a portion of its prescribed route, failure to operate shall not invalidate the consent of property owners.

By Mr. SHELDON—Requiring territory of more than one square mile for the incorporation of a village.

By Mr. KNAPP—Appropriating $40,000 for a mess hall and storeroom in Clinton Prison.

By Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Requiring a certificate from the Railroad Commissioners that public convenience necessitates the extension of a railroad before it is permitted to cross a highway.

By Mr. WEBER—Increasing from $4 to $6 the juror fee in jury trials had in municipal courts in New York City.

New York's Finest Retail Store.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sixth Av., 19th to 20th St.

Recital Hall, 2:30 to 3:30. Marvellous Moving Pictures, depicting "A Trip to the Moon;" also the Coronation of King Edward VII. (Sixth Floor.)

Economy News for Friday.

A stirring economy spirit inspires the Friday news of merchandise offerings at the Simpson Crawford Co.

They are of such an inviting character as to thrill patrons with ardent enthusiasm. Not an item in the entire category but what is thoroughly meritorious.

Merit combined with economy is a combination that is winning hosts of friends. The following is a list of to-day's activities:—

Men's 50c. and $1 Scarfs, 25c.
First Floor.

Rich, heavy, pure Silk Scarfs; all our own regular 50c. to $1.00 goods; mostly in dark colors. Four-in-hand shapes only. Also a manufacturer's clear-up of dark colored pure silk figured goods at about one-quarter price. Made in a double end Folded Square.

The two lots make a very rare offering of desirable Neckwear at a very low price; nothing worth less than 50c; many easily worth $1.00; all at, each..... 25

Silk Lengths Reduced a Third.
Rotunda.

Cut lengths of Silks for waists, skirts and dresses; nearly all this season's manufacture. An absolute clearance for Friday at one-third off the regular prices.

DRESS CREPE in street and evening shades, good quality, new this season. Real values, $1.25 yard; for Friday at..... 68

Women's Silk Negligee Sacques.
Third Floor.

Made of pure silk and accordion plaited—just as pretty as it is possible to make them. Three rows of lace in bodice, two in collar and two in sleeves; white, light blue, pink or black; worth $9.75—but our price to you is.... $5.75

Women's 75c. Merino Vests, 39c.
Second Floor.

Women's medium Weight, shaped rib vests; ¾ wool white and natural; long and short sleeves; actual worth 75c. each, at..... 39

Some Excellent Hosiery Values.
First Floor.

Men's, women's, and children's at quite a saving from the regular, for Friday. And all new to the store within a few days.

Women's at 3 for $1.00; extra fine gauge, very sheer, gauze weight black cotton Hose; double soles, heels and toes; very elastic; our new importation; designed to sell at 50c. pair; special at 3 pairs..... $1.00

Children's at 3 for 50c.; heavy weight ribbed cotton Hose for boys and girls; the heavy corduroy ribs for boys and the narrower ribs for girls; the best wearing school stockings made; double knees, heels and toes; all sizes usually 25c. at 19c., or 3 pairs..... 50

Men's Half Hose at 6 for $1.00; imported fast black real Maco yarn Half Hose; double soles, heels and toes; ingrain dye, unbleached spliced soles, always 25c. pair; special at 19c., 6 pairs for..... $1.00

Women's $28.50 Tailored Suits $23.50
Third Floor.

Of fine quality Zibeline, in black and blue; blouse coat, postillion back, side plaited front and back, trimmed around neck and cuffs with stitched taffeta and fancy black and white braid; eleven gore flare skirt, side plaited panel front, inverted plait back over drop of splendid quality taffeta; selling regularly for $28.50; for Friday..... $23.50

PEDESTRIENNE SUITS AND SKIRTS.

SUITS OF SPLENDID QUALITY MANNISH SUITING, in a variety of styles: blouse coats, with or without shoulder capes, smartly trimmed with fine tailored stitching or taffeta; lined with taffeta; nine gore flare skirts; some with hip yoke, inverted plait back, welted or overlapping stitched seams..... $19.75

SKIRTS OF EXCELLENT QUALITY MELTONETTE, in black only; nine gore, wide flaring, inverted plait back, felled seams, well shaped and tailored..... $5.00

WOMEN'S JACKETS AND COATS.
Third Floor.

Women's Jackets of very fine quality tan Covert Cloth, 23 inches long, patch pockets, strapped seams, lined with heavy self-colored satin..... $25.00

Jaunty Russian Blouse Coats, of splendid quality black Peau de Soie; wide shoulder cape, Bishop sleeves, stitched belt and cuffs, trimmed with medallions of net applique and steel buttons, white satin lining..... $19.75

Women's Tan Covert Jackets, finely shaped and tailored; strapped seams, turnover cuffs, lined with a heavy grade of satin..... $18.00

Women's Short Jackets of good quality Tan Covert Cloth, strapped seams, lined with self-colored satin..... $12.50

$1.35 & $1.50 Gloves at 88c.
First Floor.

Two important special lines of gloves, up to date styles, at clearing prices.

Women's 3-clasp Glace Gloves, Paris point, made from fine skins, guaranteed '03 productions, black, pearl, modes, brown, English reds and slate; $1.35 value, at, pair..... 88

Women's 4-hook Foster Pique Real Kid Gloves, Paris point, perfect fitting tans, modes, mastique brown, English reds, slate, limited quantity of white and black; $1.50 value, at, pair..... 88

$10 and $12 Go-Carts at $7.95
Basement.

Reclining Go-Carts, handsome, easy running and durable. Different styles of bodies, mounted on green enamelled or bright finish steel gearings, fitted with nutless rubber tires and bicycle wheels, foot brake, rod, clamp and parasol, steel dowelled frame and automatic double action adjustment, which governs the reclining feature.

$12.00 Trunks, $6.98—110 high grade Trunks, in assorted styles and sizes, including ladies' Dress Trunks; some sell regularly as high as $12.00; while they last, at $6.98.

$16 Dinner Sets, $11.75.
Fourth Floor.

We have just received 44 fine English Porcelain Sets from Furnival & Co. Rich Canton blue decoration; every piece perfect.

12 Dinner Plates, 12 Soup Plates, 12 Breakfast Plates, 12 Preserve Plates, 12 Butter Plates, 3 Meat Dishes, Soup Tureen, Gravy Tureen and Stand, Pickle Dish, 3 Vegetable Dishes (2 covered, 1 uncovered), 1 Butter Dish and 12 Cups and Saucers..... $11.75

Fine Thin Decorated English China.

300 Chocolate Pots; value $1.75..... 95

700 dozen Limoges Cups and Saucers; value $4.50 dozen, pair..... 20

500 Bread and Butter Plates, pink, flower decoration; each..... 10

300 Cake Plates; value 75c. each..... 39

1,000 fancy decorated Plates, assorted sizes; each..... 10

$7.75 Table Lamps, $4.75—In antique brass or red and black finish, with large red, green or amber globes, central draught burner and chimney; complete, value $7.75, at..... $4.75

Odd Chairs at Half Price.
Fifth Floor.

We offer to-morrow about 100 Odd Chairs; only one of a kind; styles which we are not to continue for next season.

Some with arms, others without; the different woods and finishes are well represented, and include Golden Oak, Solid Mahogany, Mahogany Finish, White Maple, Weathered Oak and Curly Birch; some have Cane Seats, others Rush or Leather Seats. Regular values $1.00 to $30.00, special at 50c. to $15.00.

Plant Department.
Sixth Floor.

Kentia Palms, Belmoriana and Fostariana; value $12.00..... $6.50

Rubber Plants, value $1.50..... 65

Table Ferns, all varieties; value 12c..... 7

Infants' and Children's Wear.
Second Floor.

MUSLIN DRAWERS—Sizes 1 to 14 years; made with a hemstitched hem and narrow tucks; the 20c. kind, at, pair..... 12½

SAMPLES OF REEFERS from a manufacturer of fine Infants' Wear. We secured all his new Spring samples of Children's Reefers in sizes 2 to 4 years; made of fine Cloth and Black Taffeta Silk.

For the Cloth..... $2.50 to $4.75

For the Silk..... $4.95

All made with large collars and swell double breasted fronts; prices are ⅓ and ⅕ less than usual.

Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains.
Fourth Floor.

A thousand pairs are underpriced. Some a third—some even more than that. Choose at

$1.50, $2.10 and $2.95.

New goods of fine quality net, finished with lace insertions and edgings; all the best styles.

TAPESTRY PORTIERES, three exceptional offerings, embracing the latest spring novelties in rich color tints; every pair in the offering is about half less than regular; choice at, pair..... $3.95, $5.25, $8.90

ORIENTAL COUCH COVERS, also at one-third less than regular prices.

HEAVY QUALITY TAPESTRY, Persian, Turkish and Oriental designs, finished with tassel fringe, each..... $3.75, $5.90

Important Sale of Books.
Second Floor.

We are offering from day to day rare opportunities to Book collectors to increase the size of their libraries at a nominal cost. Prices, in fact, that have never been equalled before, as you can buy three books for what is usually asked for one.

ELSIE VENNER, a classic, one of the best known works of Oliver Wendell Holmes, new edition, on extra quality white paper, well bound; library style; usually sold at $1.50; on sale Friday..... 50

PERSONAL HISTORY OF U. S. GRANT, 1 large 12mo volume, by Albert D. Richardson, illustrated by 32 engravings and six maps; published by American Co. at $1.50; on sale Friday..... 55

A MODERN ANTAEUS, by the author of "An English Woman's Love Letters," a wonderfully strong piece of fiction; we offer the regular $1.50 edition, bound in mottled English silk cloth..... 21

BOB, SON OF BATTLE, by Alfred Ollivant; that well-known classic of the dog should be in the hands of every boy and girl in the country; published at $1.50..... 69

John Habberton has written several books, but only one will last.

HELEN'S BABIES, the most natural book of humor ever published; published at 75c., just for Friday..... 35

SELF INTERPRETING STORY OF JESUS, for old and young, large square 8vo, printed on best quality of paper, 360 pages, nearly 200 illustrations; published at $1.25 for Friday..... 39

Illustrated Souvenir editions of all the popular plays; published and sold everywhere at 25c. each, for Friday.. 10

A Special of the "Chinese Honeymoon," one of the greatest successes in years; Friday only..... 14

Sale of Royal Wilton Rugs.
Third Floor.

Guaranteed quality, handsome Oriental designs and colorings; one of the most durable made.

As we have but a limited quantity, no Mail Orders can be filled.

9x12 feet, $35 value..... $25.75

8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., value $30..... $22.50

6x9 ft., $20 value..... $15.75

Sale of Colored Petticoats.
Second Floor.

Very desirable at this time of the year; several manufacturers have sold us their sample lines and surplus stocks of Silk and Sateen Petticoats; we offer them at a saving.

At 95c—Fancy stripe Sateen Petticoats; made with accordion plaited ruffle and finished with a neat black ruffle, value $1.50.

At $1.50—Jasper stripe satin finish Petticoats, made with a deep accordion plaited ruffle; value $2.00.

Black and Colored Silk Petticoats, made of good heavy taffeta, umbrella flounce, in ruffle and plaited shapes; samples at underprices.

$4.50, $5.95 and $6.50.

A Saving on Housefurnishings.
Basement.

The sale of this week is forging ahead to new store records. Many things you've read of before are still among the offerings—and these:—

100 imported fancy Scrap Baskets; value up to $1.50, choice at..... 79

300 imported high grade Scrap Baskets, new colorings; value up to $2.50, at..... $1.50

Clothes Baskets, imported willow, oval, at..... 19

Clothes Baskets, heavy quality, whole willow, at..... 35 & 45

Clothes Hampers, barrel shape, at..... 65

Clothes Hampers, square covered, at..... $1.25

Clothes Hampers, round covered, at..... $1.25

Clothes Pins, selected, 100 in carton..... 6

Finest Clothes Line Pulleys..... 5

Ironing Boards, extra quality, one piece, 4 ft..... 33

Folding Wing Clothes Bars, as follows:—3 ft., 35c.; 4 ft., 45

Handy Ironing Wax, cloth covered, dozen..... 5

Asbestos Iron Holders, finely made..... 5

The new "Sweeney" Polishing Iron..... 49

Mrs. Potts' Sad Irons, extra finished, full set..... 60

Heavy zinc Wash Boards, laundry tub size..... 25

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

A Shoe Story

IF the WANAMAKER SHOE STORE was today the only business conducted by this house, the name of WANAMAKER would still be known from one end of the land to the other, and would stand away up at the top of retailing in New York city, as well as Philadelphia.

The WANAMAKER STORE is an aggregation of specialty stores; and the success of the house rests entirely upon the perfect service given by each of these individual stores. Our Shoe Store is as perfectly organized as any specialty store could be. It has all the advantages of the general organization, such as no individual store could have. It is perfected to the very fullest degree known to retailing today. It is managed by the highest expert skill in the shoe trade. The men who direct the making of our shoes not only have the broadest experience of every good thing that has been done in the past, but they have the knowledge, the skill and the initiative necessary to progress and improvement.

WANAMAKER shoes are not the regular products of the manufacturers—true, every point of merit secured by the very best manufacturers of the world is obtained for the WANAMAKER shoes—but when these highest ideals of manufacturers are submitted to our experts, further improvements are invariably suggested before the shoes are made up for the WANAMAKER STORE.

The greatest achievements of the WANAMAKER SHOE STORE are along the lines of *betterment in shoes.* Everywhere is seen thorough shoe-making, from the most important detail down to the things that are frequently passed by as insignificant. Good and thorough shoes are the first essential, the matter of style is the next consideration, and the WANAMAKER stock presents such variety as would be impossible in ninety-nine out of a hundred specialty shoe stores. The enormous quantities required by the two great distributing centres, New York and Philadelphia, give the possibility for the large economies which our public in both cities have long since discovered in WANAMAKER shoes of the regular lines, as well as the special.

Our experts know what is on the market, of course; and in planning WANAMAKER lines of shoes the very best values of the market are taken into consideration; and the WANAMAKER Shoes are made over specifications that either equal or improve the best to be seen outside; and then the prices are made lower. This is illustrated by a recital of the various lines. For instance, the WANAMAKER Reliable Shoes for women are made over specifications that are better in several important ways than the best $3.50 shoes on the market. They are manufactured with the express purpose of being better, with full knowledge of all that is best outside. Then the price is fixed at 50c less a pair than the models which have been improved upon. And the public has the opportunity of selecting from more than thirty different styles of these splendid shoes at $3 a pair.

Exactly the same statement applies to the WANAMAKER Wear-Well Shoes for men, which are better than the best shoes of other manufacturers made at $3.50, and the price is $3 a pair.

The WANAMAKER Special Shoes for men at $3.90 a pair were originally designed after the best $5 shoes on the market. They are the full equal of the best $5 shoes that are now sold. The WANAMAKER Special Shoes save the purchaser $1.10 a pair.

The WANAMAKER $5 shoes, both for men and women, are not matched by any shoe we know of at less than $6; and equal shoes are retailed elsewhere at $6.50 and $7 a pair. And what is true of these fine grades of shoes is equally true of the lower priced lines, and applies as fully to children's shoes as to those for adults.

The WANAMAKER Store follows an established policy in presenting the very best shoes that American skill can make at prices that average a saving of 50c to $1 a pair throughout.

Part of the reasons for this have been explained; it is needless to exploit any further details of our manufacturing policy. Our public has already tested the WANAMAKER Shoes, and found them to their liking, as is amply evidenced by the enormous shoe business that is centered here at Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Today we wish to announce complete Spring readiness in Shoes for men, women and children; and shoes are not the least important item of apparel for well-dressed people. There is nothing finer than can be found at WANAMAKER'S. There is larger variety here than you will likely find elsewhere. You are certain of the best shoes that can be made, and are absolutely certain of a very comfortable economy on your purchase.

Men's Prince Albert Coats and Vests

THE thoroughness of tailoring in the WANAMAKER Ready-made Clothing is best exploited by these Prince Albert Coats and Vests. It is a superstition among a large portion of well-dressed men that the Prince Albert coat and vest must be made to order by custom tailors, because of the exactness of fit required, and the perfectness of style essential to such a dress suit. It is exactly because the fit and appearance of the Prince Albert coat is so important that we take such pride in having these most superb garments ready-made. In fact, our Prince Albert coats are in all essentials tailor-made—only instead of being made to your measure, they are made after models of various proportions; and when so made are made with the same care and skill as though tailored directly to your order.

The collars are very closely hand-padded, being all hand-made; and the tailoring throughout is of the very highest character. Certainly the most expert criticism might fail to discover that WANAMAKER Prince Albert Coats were not custom-made. Your size is secured because of the very broad stock we carry, including as it does sizes in proportion for all sorts of men.

And where an exact fit cannot be secured immediately, we do exactly what the tailor would do when you tried the suit on; we make the little alterations that secure absolute perfection of fit. The lining and the finish are as handsome as these afternoon dress suits require.

Prince Albert Coat and Vest of all-wool black thibet, serge-lined and silk-faced, at $20. Silk-lined at $25. Of imported black vicuna, lined with fine quality of silk mervelleux, at $35.

Double and single-breasted Fancy Waistcoats, at $2.50 to $6.50.

Striped Worsted Trousers in excellent variety of new Spring patterns, $5 to $8.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Wanamaker Custom Shirt Habit

THAT it is a habit, our order-books show. The majority of men who have their shirts made here once, come back season after season for the new things we're constantly getting. Now and then they miss a season—go somewhere else, "for an experiment," they say—and come back, sadder but wiser.

The reason is simple. The WANAMAKER way of making shirts is not "rule of thumb"—it's a science; worked out by men who have been years doing nothing else. The shirts they make fit well all over—loose where they should be loose, tight where they should fit snugly. They make collar and necktie look like part of a man's wardrobe—not like a grudging concession to convention that would be a blessing to be rid of.

Then the materials are different. We hunt all over England and France for new ideas—and find many that *you* won't find anywhere but here. That idea of exclusiveness appeals to most men.

Many new things are here now. Come and see them anyhow—maybe have a trial shirt made. $3 to $12.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth.

Boys' Clothing

SUGGESTION Number One:

Smart-looking Covert Cloth Top Coats, in a variety of shades of tan; sizes 5 to 16 years; $3.50 to $11.50.

Suggestion Number Two:

Sailor Suits of blue serge; trimmed with black or white soutache braid; sizes 3 to 12 years; $3.50.

It's about time for you to act on these suggestions, if your boy is to have his Spring outfit when he needs it.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Snaps for Smokers

PIPES are the best things to smoke out-of-doors, and milder weather brings more opportunities to do so. Two half-price offerings of Briar Pipes have some point in this connection. Then, for men who favor a different sort of smoke, there are cases for their cigars and cigarettes, at sharply reduced prices. Details:

Briar-root Pipes, natural color or in walnut finish, with genuine amber bits; in popular shapes. Some with sterling silver bands, and each in plush-lined case.
At $1.25, worth up to $2.50.
At $1.75, worth up to $4.

Cigar and Cigarette Cases; various styles and leathers; some a trifle shop-worn.
At 10c, were 25c to 75c.
At 25c, were 50c to $1.
At 50c, were $1 to $2.
Annex Store.

Ready-to-Wear Suits for Women

DOES it make decision easy or hard, to have WANAMAKER profusion to choose from?

If you were satisfied with a store's selection of a limited number of best things, your study would be simplified of course; but the discriminating woman would have no such feeling of satisfaction as is hers when *all* that is good is shown to her. It is our theory that it is better to see all, and be satisfied; hence the exhaustive collection of foreign and domestic dresses that are displayed at WANAMAKER'S.

Among the Tailor-made garments are Long Coat Suits, Blouse Suits and Eton Suits; and the materials are varied as never before—voiles, etamines, canvas weaves in wonderful variety. We describe three styles as suggestive of all:

At $22.50—Eton Suits of etamine; trimmed with taffeta, and all silk-lined.

At $25—Very stylish Blouse Suits of homespun mixture; all silk-lined.

At $35—Very smart and stylish Long Coat Suits; coat measures 34 inches in length, made without hip seams, single breasted. Suits of mixed albeline and tweed; plaited skirts.

Also at same price, two other styles of Suits with long coats; one Scotch plaid mixture, the other of broadcloth.

And pretty Blouse Suits of voile, with trimming of taffeta and buttons; all silk-lined throughout.

Second floor, Broadway.

This Remarkable Showing of Wraps

A ROUGH census of our Women's Spring and Summer Wraps reveals a collection that almost terrifies by its magnitude. It is greater, by thousands of dollars, than at a corresponding period last year. We have gathered more enthusiastically—more largely, in variety of styles and in quality; earlier, by several weeks, than ever before.

The result is the most comprehensive showing of Wraps to be found in America today; ranging from the practical, stylish coats for every-day wear, to the most elaborate productions of French artists.

Such a wealth of choosing makes satisfactory selection all but absolutely certain:

Coats of voile, etamine and canvas cloth; hanging loosely to the hips; with richly appliqued collars of lace or silk. At $60 to $100.

Coats of taffeta and peau de soie, in great variety of attractive styles. At $10 to $90.

Appliqued Coats of net and silk; very suitable for Spring and Summer wear. At $28 to $50.

Covert Cloth Jackets—the popular coats of the day—in latest styles and lengths. At $7.50 to $35.

Black Jackets and Box Coats of every kind. At $10 to $82.

Black Coats for large women; in handsome, especially designed styles; 48 to 52 bust measure. At $20 to $38.

Tweed Coats; very stylish; from Berlin; lined and unlined; for traveling purposes. At $18 to $35.

Imported Linen and Cotton Coats; fascinating in their newness, and sure to be much worn this Summer. At $15 to $100.

Long Silk Coats in wide variety. At $20 to $115.

Raincoats, the indispensable, in the largest variety we have ever shown. At $15 to $34.

Coats of silk, with thin rubber linings; popular in Paris just now, and newly arrived; at $27.50 to $35.

Second floor, Broadway.

Black Silk Petticoats

SINCE the tendency to use open-meshed fabrics for Spring dresses has become so marked as it is this season, black silk petticoats have mounted high into feminine favor. The skirt of voile, etamine or canvas absolutely needs the silken backing to give it the necessary character.

The demand for Silk Petticoats is reflected in our unusually rich supply of them, in the newest styles that come with the Spring. Here are some:

At $5—Two styles; circular flounce forming three ruffles; or accordion plaited flounce finished with small ruffle; percaline dust-ruffle.

At $6.50—Two styles; graduated accordion-plaited flounce, finished with small ruffle; or circular flounce forming three ruffles; percaline dust-ruffle.

At $7.50—Two styles; graduated accordion-plaited flounce, finished with two corded ruffles; or circular flounce.

At $9—Two styles; circular flounce forming three ruffles, finished with ruche; or graduated accordion-plaited flounce, finished with gathered ruffles and two ruches.

At $10—Accordion-plaited flounce, finished with two gathered ruffles.

At $12—Two deep graduated ruffles, finished with deep hem and plaits above.

Many other styles up to $20.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Pretty Wash Dresses

For Girls

THE present collection of Girls' Wash Dresses offers some exceptional opportunities to buy a Summer supply of dainty frocks at very moderate prices. There are dresses of lawn, organdy, dotted Swiss muslin, point d'esprit, chambray, cheviot, and a host of other attractive fabrics, in white and colors.

Prices start at $1.50, for dresses of white lawn, with embroidery and plaits; and wind up at $22, for exquisite dresses of point d'esprit. And judicious buying on our part makes your buying particularly profitable just now. Sizes are for 6 to 14 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

BUREAUS

THE Furniture Store never had a more extensive assortment of bedroom furniture than is shown this Spring. The new styles are unusually good, and the range of woods and finishes is particularly broad. The present line of Bedroom Furniture embraces everything that can be desired for such a room, and the assortment extends from medium-priced goods to the very finest. One of the leading lines of Bedroom Furniture is Bureaus. They are sold with complete bedroom suites, of course; but also, and to a much greater extent, separately, to be used with brass or iron bedsteads. Here is a suggestion of the assortment and range of prices:

52 styles of *Oak* Bureaus, $10 to $62.
12 styles of *White Enameled* Bureaus, $11.50 to $35.
20 styles of *Curly Birch* Bureaus, $20 to $72.
25 styles of *Maple* Bureaus, $25 to $85.
74 styles of *Mahogany* Bureaus, $33 to $175.

We describe in detail a few patterns that are representative of general values:

At $10—Golden oak Bureaus; square front case; top 40x17 in.; two large and two small drawers, beveled edge mirror 18x24 in.; well built and finished.

At $13.50—Golden oak Bureaus, square front case; top 38x17 in.; three long drawers, beveled edge mirror 22x26 in.; moulded edges, nicely finished.

At $16—Golden oak Bureaus; serpentine front and top, 18x49 in.; two large and two small drawers; landscape oval beveled edge mirror, 24x30 in.; moulded edges, nicely finished.

At $20—Quartered golden oak Bureaus, Colonial design; straight front case; top 45x20 in.; two long and two short drawers; moulded edges; French plate mirror, 24x30 in.; fine construction, highly polished.

At $22—Curly birch Bureaus, swell front case; top 42x20 in.; shaped legs; two long and two small drawers; French plate mirror, 22x28 in.; fancy standard; polished finish.

At $25—Bird's-eye maple Bureaus; swell front base; top 44x21 in.; two large and two small drawers; upright oval, French plate mirror, 20x36 in.; shaped legs; highly polished.

At $33—Mahogany Bureaus; Colonial design; plain straight front with four long drawers; French plate beveled-edge mirror; oval top; highly polished; drawers finished inside. Chiffonier to match, at $32. Fourth floor.

How We Help The Housewife--

BY gathering, and arranging for convenient selection, every utensil the housewife may need, for housekeeping, housecleaning, or equipping a country house. By making sure that each article so assembled is absolutely safe and trustworthy in quality. By shaving down prices to the lowest notch—a level that is apt to let in trash, in stores that are not WANAMAKER'S. *That's* the way our Housefurnishing Store helps the housekeeper.

Some data for comparison:

Slaw Cutters, 10c.	Chopping Bowls, 5c
Salt Boxes, 10c.	Chopping Knives, 10c
Wanamaker Clothes Wringers, $1.85	
Curtain Stretchers, 75c.	Dust Brushes, 25c
Willow Clothes Baskets, 45c.	Spice Sets, 15c
Folding Ironing Boards, 75c.	Corn Brooms, 10c
Carved Bread Boards, 25c.	Oil-dressed Chamois, 15c
Covered Bosom Boards, 35c.	10-lb. Sugar Boxes, 15c
Hardwood Meat Boards, 15c	
Sensible Trouser Hangers, 10c	
Turkey Dusters, 14-in. feathers, 15c	
Extra heavy Japanned Bread Boxes, 45c, 55c, 65c	
Extra heavy Oak Bread Boxes, 50c, 60c, and 70c	
Extra heavy Japanned Round Cake Boxes, 60c	
Extra heavy Oil Cans, 1 gallon, 20c	
Extra heavy Buckets, 2 qts., 15c	
Extra heavy Colanders, 25c	
Extra heavy Bread Pans, 15c	
Extra heavy Graters, 7c.	5-ring Egg Poachers, 10c
Loose-bottom Cake Pans, 25c	
Steel Potato Fryers, with wire baskets, 25c	
Double Roasting Pans, 25c.	Galvanized Ash Cans, $1
Wash Boilers, copper bottom, 70c and 80c	
Wash Boilers, all copper, $1.95	
Coffee Mills, side wheel, 85c.	Japanned Foot Tubs, 20c
Galvanized Garbage Pails, 45c	
Galvanized Water Pails, 10c	
Galvanized Ash Pail and Sifter combined, 45c	
Toilet Paper, 1000 sheets, 5c package	
Nickeled Towel Rods, 25c.	Wooden Towel Rollers, 5c
Nickeled Soap Dishes, 25c.	Japanned Candlesticks, 5c
Royal Cake Mixers, 5c.	Wooden Potato Mashers, 5c
Wooden Rolling Pins, 5c.	Decorated Trays, 35c
Handy Scouring Boards, 10c.	Scrubbing Brushes, 8c
Hat Racks, 3 brass hooks, 15c.	Basement.

Sporting Goods

ATHLETIC goods for indoors and out, for youngsters and grown-ups; all with a tendency to produce a "sound mind in a healthy body." Every kind that is good, at prices that are right:

Peck & Snyder's all-clamp Extension Roller Skates, hemacite wheels, 80c pair; half-clamp, 60c pair.

Peck & Snyder's half and all-clamp Extension Roller Skates; full nickel-plated; fitted with best French boxwood wheels; $1.50 pair.

Extension Roller Skates; strap heel and toe; black hardwood rollers; 40c pair.

Barney & Berry Extension All-steel Roller Skates; strap heel and toe; steel wheels; 25c pair.

Whiteley's Exercisers, from $1.50 to $4.

Paterson's Training Outfits, 75c.

Twentieth Century Striking Bags, complete with bracket and bag, $6.75.

Complete line of Spalding's Baseball Gloves and Mitts, 25c to $6.

Baseball Suits, $2.50 and $3.50.

Full line of Golf and Golf Supplies, at lowest prices.

Special attention given to baseball uniforms for clubs; samples on application.

Annex Store, 56 East Ninth street.

Japanese Fans

A QUAINT collection of fans has just fluttered in from Japan—in a multitude of the dainty conceits and designs that the Japs are so fertile in originating. They range in price from 5c, 10c and 15c, for the plainer sorts, to 30c, 35c and 50c for more elaborate styles, with cut out designs.

Odd little Fans, especially attractive for favors, are 25c.

Fans of white silk, with Japanese figures, at 65c and 85c.

Tiny little Fans, 5½ in. long, are 15c. Broadway.

Under-Price Store

TEEMS with tempting, money-saving news today, planned to satisfy a variety of needs. First and foremost comes a

Sale of Silks At 38c Yard

Seven thousand yards of Plain and Fancy Silks, in colorings and patterns of greatest appropriateness for present uses; and actually worth 55c to $1 a yard. Offerings that will make the buying of the planned-for silk dress much easier. Details:

At 38c, worth 85c—Printed Foulard, in forty styles and colorings; 24 in. wide; in brown, gray, lavender, tan, cardinal, blue, rose, black and white; in various designs.

At 38c, worth 55c—Dotted Foulards, in thirty-five styles; all neat polka dots in various patterns; white dots on black or navy blue grounds.

At 38c, worth 55c—Imported Colored Taffeta Brilliant; thirty-eight pieces; soft and brilliant Taffeta; in white, ivory, cream, pink, blue, gray, Nile green, tan, navy blue, cardinal and black.

At 38c, worth $1—Fancy Striped Pongees, in eight colorings; pongee colored grounds with multi-colored stripes.

Also, at 25c, worth 38c to 50c—Fifty styles of Silk-and-cotton Moire and Brocades, for dress-linings; mostly in white, pink, light blue and black; a few in other colors.

$7.50 Lamps at $4

A particularly attractive offering of Decorated Banquet Lamps, with handsome designs, on dark and light shaded grounds of orchids, roses, lilies, and so on. Complete with 12-in. globe to match. Fully worth $7.50 each; a regular find—due to a fortunate purchase of ours—at $4.

Women's Gloves, 60c

Two-clasp lambskin Gloves of good quality; in mode, tan, gray and white; handsomely stitched; at a very low price—60c a pair

Women's Handkerchiefs

Shrewd buying again enables us to offer a group of handkerchief bargains that women will find particularly attractive. These:

At 15c, worth 25c to 35c—Women's embroidered and lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs; some with embroidered medallion corners and two rows of lace insertion and edges.

At 12½c, worth 25c—Women's hand-embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs, with sparred medallion enclosing letter; with beetle or butterfly above; all letters.

At 7c, worth 12½c—Women's hemstitched Irish linen Handkerchiefs; 40c a half-dozen.

At 6c, worth 10c—Women's hemstitched soft-finish linen Handkerchiefs; 35c a half-dozen.

Sateen Waists and Petticoats

Good looks, serviceability and economy are cleverly combined in these Sateen Waists and Petticoats. Note the modest prices:

SATEEN WAISTS

At $1—In black, with fine white dots; plaited front and back; piping of black.

At $1.75—In black and white shepherd's plaid; plaited front and back, broad box plaits; trimmed with pearl buttons; fancy stock with tie to match.

SATEEN PETTICOATS

At 75c—In black; deep ruffle, trimmed with small ruffle.

At 85c—In black; deep accordion-plaited flounce, finished with small ruffle, or umbrella flounce, with side-plaited flounce; two hemstitched ruffles. Also of percaline.

Children's Garments Reduced

Mothers of little children will find much of interest among these offerings of various garments for little folks, at sharply reduced prices:

At 10c to 18c, worth 15c to 30c—Muslin Drawers; hem and cluster of plaits; sizes 1 to 14 years.

At 25c, worth 45c—Petticoats; umbrella ruffle, hemstitched; sizes 2 to 8 years.

At 35c, worth 50c—Cambric Petticoats; deep flounce with hemstitched ruffle; sizes 2 to 6 years. Same, 8 to 16 years, 45c.

At 25c, worth 50c—Babies' flannelette and daby cloth Dresses; yoke with bretelles over shoulders; plain colors and assorted stripes; sizes 1 to 4 years.

At 35c, worth 50c—Outing flannel Nightgowns; double yoke; extra heavy quality; broken sizes up to 8 years.

At 10c, worth 18c—Canton flannel Drawers; knickerbocker band at knee; sizes up to 8 years.

At 15c, worth 30c—Flannelette Petticoats; sizes up to 12 years.

Brushes, Low-Priced

Several sorts of good, serviceable Brushes bear especially low prices today:

Hair Brushes with solid backs; 10 rows of bristles; excellent values; worth 75c, at 50c.

Hair Brushes; real ebony backs; 9 rows of bristles; worth 35c, at 25c.

Hat or Velvet Brushes; slight defects on backs; worth 35c, at 20c.

Cloth Brushes; slight defects on backs; worth 75c, at 50c.

DINNER SETS

Two Stirring Offerings

THE best previous bargains of the March Sale are beaten today by these two groups of popular-priced Dinner Sets. And that means that you've never had a previous opportunity to buy equal Dinner Sets for so little money.

Dinner Sets of English and American porcelains, in three shapes and four decorations; some with pretty colored spray, others with underglaze decorations; all with soup tureen and large meat platters. The sets are excellent value at $16 and $18. Our March Sale prices have been $12 and $13.50. Today $10 a set.

English porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in two decorations. Excellent value at $10. Our March Sale price was $8.50. Today $6.50 a set. Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

DENY RAILROAD MERGER RESTRAINS COMMERCE

Argument Heard on Behalf of Northern Securities Company.

Brief Submitted for Morgan & Co. Tells of the Steps Leading to Formation of Holding Company.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—Argument for the Northern Securities Company in the merger case was resumed this morning by ex-Judge George B. Young, in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Minnesota, sitting here.

Mr. Young took up the reasons for which the Burlington system was purchased by the Northern Pacific and Great Northern systems. He pointed out that it was essential to the transcontinental roads that they should have some opening to the manufacturing districts and the coal fields of the Middle West, and how that purchase would lead to greater trade and the settling of the vast unoccupied lands of the Dakotas and Montana.

He then showed how the purchase was completed long before the idea of a common holding of the stock of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern by a single company; that at the time, as was shown by the testimony of Messrs. Morgan, Hill, and their associates, the purchase of the Northern Pacific was such a colossal undertaking that it did not appear possible.

However, the raid by the Union Pacific interests to gain possession of the Northern Pacific stock on May 9, 1900, showed that some action was necessary to prevent its recurrence. Immediately subsequent to that there was a meeting of the representatives of the interests, which included the representatives of the Northern Pacific and the Union Pacific and others, whereby it was agreed that a holding company should be formed to hold the stock of the Northern Pacific Company.

Mr. Young pointed out that the purchase of stock of the Great Northern was neither suggested nor contemplated, and that this conclusively refutes the statement of Assistant Attorney-General Beck that at that time there was an agreement made to create a common ownership of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific and thus violate the Sherman Anti-trust act.

DIFFERENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

He then went on to assert that the formation of the securities company had not restrained or monopolized commerce, as each railway is managed, as required by law, by a wholly different Board of Directors from that of the other. He showed that only 2.78 per cent. of the traffic of the Great Northern and only 2.89 per cent. of the traffic on the Northern Pacific could in any degree be called competitive; that by the Burlington purchase the total traffic on that road would be immensely increased, and that the continuance of this increase could only be insured by a harmonious action of both roads in regard to the ownership of the Burlington, and that could be best secured by the common ownership of the stock.

To shew the absurdity of the Government's charge that this holding of the stock by the Northern Securities Company was to raise the rates, he said it should be noted that even if the profits should increase 10 per cent on traffic between competitive points that the net gain to Mr. Hill, Mr. Morgan, and their associates collectively would be a net gain of not more than $17,000 per annum and ridiculed the idea to gain which the Northern Securities was formed.

Mr. Young then discussed the power of Congress over interstate commerce. He pointed out that the United States Supreme Court decisions have held, without variation, that Congress can regulate only that which directly affects interstate commerce, while the declaration as to who should hold the stock of corporations engaged in interstate business is clearly an indirect regulation and not within the jurisdiction of Congress, and hence the Sherman anti-trust act cannot apply.

He argued in support of this contention that the jurisdiction of Congress is exclusive in these matters admitting of a uniform rule; that by the passing of the anti-trust act it has assumed this is a matter admitting of uniform rule. But if this is true, the States have no right to authorize or prohibit the consolidation of railroad lines, but the right of States to allow consolidation always has been permitted without question, and consolidations may be prohibited by the State, to which effects are the cases on which the counsel for the Government most rely.

To show further that the Anti-Trust act was not intended to apply to the purchase of railroad stock by a competitor, Mr. Young gave the history of all the largest Eastern railroad systems, showing that all are composed of competitive parallel lines, yet their capital stock is owned by one of their constituent companies, which originally competed with the others.

In his closing arguments Mr. Young contended that the Government is not entitled to maintain this proceeding under Sections 1 and 4 of the Sherman Anti-Trust act, nor has the court jurisdiction of it under these sections, for the conspiracy or combination relied on by the Government, if it ever existed, had done all it was formed to do, and had come to an end before this proceeding was instituted. He contended that the only combination of which there is any evidence is the combination formed to aid commerce, and not to restrain it, and which has aided and not restrained it, and that the evidence shows no conspiracy to monopolize inter-State or foreign commerce. He declared that the very general language of the Anti-Trust act was not intended to include combinations to purchase railways or railway shares, competing or non-competing, nor consolidations, actual or "virtual" of railways.

TRANSACTIONS WERE OPEN.

He said the various transactions were made openly during the years that have followed the enactment of the anti-trust law. They were reported in the principal newspapers and were known to every department of the Government, and their lawfulness was universally acquiesced in.

The duty of restraining all violations of the anti-trust act is laid by the act in express terms upon the Attorney General, but not one suit has been instituted in any of these cases. He asserted that there can have been but one reason for this, and that is that the present incumbent of that office, and his predecessors abstained, because in their judgment, such combinations were not in direct restraint of inter-State commerce, and the act had no application. In conclusion, he said that it is not to be imagined that even now that the Attorney General, if he consider such combinations to be infractions of the law, would shut his eyes to those doing business at the very capital of the Nation, and should come half-way across the continent in search of a violation of the act.

Mr. Young ended his argument at 3:20 o'clock, and the remaining hour of the session was occupied by M. D. Grover in further argument for the defense. After reviewing the premises in the case Mr. Grover gave a geographical sketch of the location of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific lines and declared that the markets available to those lines were meagre, as compared to the 120 lines east of the Mississippi River, and that it was necessary for these roads to sell the only thing they had to sell, that is their transportation, at such rates that the country would be populated and the market revenues created. He declared that the purchase of the Burlington enables people in the central portion of this country to ship their goods to the Orient in competition with the rates from New Orleans by water to the same destinations.

To secure voluminous traffic low rates of transportation must be maintained; and this was possible only through the economy of the rates of a combination of railroad systems.

At the conclusion of Mr. Grover's address adjournment was taken for the day.

Ex-Attorney General Griggs said in the morning that, in order to facilitate the hearing of the Northern Securities Company's case it had been decided by the counsel for the defendants not to read in court a brief prepared by Daniel Willcox and signed by him and by Francis Lynde Stetson in behalf of J. Pierpont Morgan, Robert Bacon, and Daniel S. Lamont, and that copies had been given to all concerned in the case.

ANSWER OF MORGAN & CO.

The brief sets forth that during the reorganization of the Northern Pacific Company the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., of which these defendants, Morgan and Bacon, are members, acted as reorganization managers, and has ever since been the financial agent of the company. The firm has accordingly at all times desired to further the best interests of the company and all its stockholders, and especially to aid in speedily developing the business of the company and the prosperity of the country which it serves.

The firm considered that these results were accomplished so far as possible by the policy of the company during the existence of the aforesaid voting trust. Not long after the termination of the voting trust, however, and very early in May, 1901, the firm became aware that unusually large purchases of the stock of the company were in progress in the stock market, apparently in a single interest. The firm was apprehensive that these purchases were for the purpose of securing control of the direction of the Northern Pacific Company and thus mismanaging it, not for what the firm conceived to be the best interest of the company, but for some ulterior purpose of which the firm was not informed. Accordingly the firm, prior to May 7, 1901, purchased common stock of the Northern Pacific Company in considerable amounts, and the holdings upon that day amounted to about 200,000 shares. In making these purchases the firm acted, on its own account and in behalf of no other person whomsoever, and was actuated by no motives save those above stated.

For some years the defendant Hill and others who were interested in the Great Northern Company, but not including these defendants, had in contemplation the formation of a corporation for the purpose of purchasing their separate interests in that company, with the general object that said interests should be held together and the policy and course of business of the Great Northern Company should be continuous in developing the company's system and the territory served by it, and not subject to radical change and possible inconsistency from time to time. On or about August, 1901, as this plan was approaching maturity, said parties, for similar reasons, determined that they would also sell to the new company, when formed, their interests in the Northern Pacific Company, which were considerable in amount, and that the capital of the new company should be made sufficiently large to enable it to purchase all the shares of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific companies which the holders might desire to sell, and any other shares which the new company might deem it advisable to acquire.

By that time it had become known that the purchases in the market of the shares of the Northern Pacific Company, to which reference is made above, had been made in behalf of a corporation known as the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, controlled by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and that there were held in the interest shares of the Northern Pacific Company to about the amount of $41,000,000 of preferred stock, which, however, were to be retired on Jan. 1, 1902, and $37,000,000 of common stock, together making 780,000 shares, and constituting an absolute majority of the total capital stock of the Northern Pacific Company. Thereupon, for the purpose of protecting the Northern Pacific Company and the holders of its common stock against the possible control and direction of the company in an adverse interest, these defendants determined and advised their friends to sell their Northern Pacific stock to the new company.

HOLDING COMPANY'S POWERS.

The Northern Securities Company was, accordingly, organized pursuant to the laws of New Jersey on Nov. 13, 1901. It was organized according to law and possesses all the powers set forth in its certificate of incorporation, and has full power to do every act which it has in fact done. The petition contains no allegation to the contrary.

It having become known that the Oregon Short Line Company was not disinclined to sell its holdings of the major part of the Northern Pacific stock upon satisfactory terms as to price, the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., deeming such action for the best interest of the Northern Pacific Company, purchased from the said Oregon Short Line Company all its holdings of the capital stock of the Northern Pacific Company, agreeing to pay therefor partly in cash and partly in shares of the new company when formed.

After its organization the Northern Securities Company duly purchased all the shares of the Northern Pacific Company and of the Great Northern Company hereinbefore mentioned, including those purchased by the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., from the Oregon Short Line Company, for which it paid partly in cash and partly in its own shares. It also was willing to purchase the shares of any other shareholders of the Great Northern Company who desired to sell the same for the price of $180 for each share of the Great Northern Company, payable in its own shares, and did actually purchase and pay for considerable amounts of said stock at such price.

The foregoing states all the material facts. The petition contains many adjectives, adverbs, and conclusions which are unsupported by proof, and are, of course, without value in stating a cause of action, because if the acts alone were lawful the question of their intent is without importance. The only ground for relief pleaded in the question is that the ultimate effect of these transactions may be to diminish in some degree competition between the railway companies, and that they therefore constitute a restraint of interstate commerce within the Federal statute known as the Sherman act. (26 U. S. Stat., 209.) This is not established by the proof, and in any case would not support the action.

It is submitted, continues the brief, that the action must fail because the transactions were lawful, and if the statute applied to them it would be unconstitutional because it would deprive the Securities Company of the right to purchase property and the stockholders of the railway companies of the right both to sell their own shares and to acquire an interest in the shares of others.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Corporation Suit Bill Amended and Advanced to Third Reading in the House.

TRENTON, N. J., March 19.—In the Senate Assemblyman Scovel's Automobile bill was passed, 17 to 2, after a short speech in opposition by President Huthhinson, who said that the speed of twenty miles an hour on country roads was too great. Mr. Hutchinson during his remarks took occasion to deny that he had thought of using his position to keep the bill from coming to a final vote.

The Senate defeated the bill revising the game laws of the State.

In the House the bill to restrict the bringing of suits by minority shareholders of corporations was reported, with amendments. The amendments were adopted and the bill ordered to third reading. Mr. Treacy presented a minority report. The bill as amended provides that the suits may be brought in behalf of a corporation by stockholders when Directors fail to bring the suit if written consent is obtained from the holders of 20 per cent. of capital stock, instead of 50 per cent., as in the original bill. The amended bill also provides that in no instance will it be necessary to obtain the consent of the owner of more than a million dollars of stock.

The Spring Lake Beach Purchase bill was passed. Both houses adjourned this afternoon for the week.

The Republican Assemblymen and Senators held a joint session this afternoon. Ex-Senator Robert Williams of Passaic County, who was elected State Director of Railways yesterday, sent word declining the place, and the caucus decided to elect Charles Bradley, the present incumbent, who was defeated by Mr. Williams.

APPEAL FOR STRIKERS.

President William D. Mahon of the International Association of Street Railway Employes, who is in this city, has sent an appeal to President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, asking for assistance for the trolley men who are on strike in Waterbury, Conn. He has appealed through Mr. Gompers to the trades unions also.

Mr. Mahon said that the injunction issued by courts in Waterbury attaches the bank accounts of every local organization in that city, the purpose being to prevent them from contributing any money to the strikers. The new wage scale put into effect by the company, which is one of the grievances, he said, lowered the wages of new men. The company began a warfare against the old men partly to destroy the union and partly to get new men at lower wages, he declared.

Concerning the discharge of William Barrett, President of the union of street railroad men, he said it was for violation of a rule known as the "rule of missing," and that one day's suspension has been the customary punishment for such violation.

The strike was declared, Mr. Mahon said, only after repeated efforts had been made to get the manager of the company to reinstate Barrett, recognize the union, or grant some of the demands. The reports of lawlessness in Waterbury were greatly exaggerated, he said, and the murder of Policeman Mendelssohn, who was killed by masked men, cannot be charged to organized labor.

"Mendelssohn was a member of the Woodworkers' Union," he said, "and a delegate to the Central Labor Union of Waterbury. It was he who made the motion in that body to indorse the action of the striking street railway men. He also made the motion to levy an assessment of 15 cents a week on all members affiliated with that body.

"There were no passengers on the car Mendelssohn was guarding when he was shot; no one was arrested for the crime, and his death is regretted by all of the members of the union."

DINNER TO DR. F. MUELLER.

Dr. Lorenz's Colleague, Guest of B'nai B'rith, Defends Americans Against Charge of Materialism.

Four down-town lodges of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith—the Justice, Liberty, Harmony, and Roumania—gave a dinner last night in Pacific Hall, 209 East Broadway, in honor of Dr. Friedrich Mueller, who first came to this country as assistant to Dr. Adolf Lorenz of Vienna, and who has come again to remain as a Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery in the University of Chicago.

A chorus of fifteen children, all girls from the Educational Alliance, sang around a grand piano, and Mr. Cahn, who is cantor in an orthodox synagogue, gave a bass solo. When the black kosher coffee was served he put on his silk hat and chanted a blessing in Hebrew, raising his glass and standing for the last verse.

"According to my view," said Dr. Mueller, after thanking his hosts for their reception, "it is wrong to charge the Americans with materialism. On the contrary, as far as I have been able to form an opinion, the American is through and through an idealist. Can you show me another country where such magnificent philanthropic institutions exist supported by private individuals alone? In Europe, where the State is appealed to in most cases, it is often difficult to procure the means, but here a man will solve the problem with a single stroke of his pen. Consider on the other hand the sacrifices of physicians who, without any compensation, place themselves at the service of humanity, assuaging human misery with tender hand. Truly such men are no materialists."

Dr. Isidor Singer, the toastmaster, hailed President Roosevelt as the man destined to solve the "problem of the Wandering Jew," following the lead furnished when the United States solved the problem of downtrodden Cuba. The President's health was drunk with enthusiasm.

Other speakers were Dr. Dexter Ashley, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman of the Temple Emanu-El, Leon N. Levi, President of the Order of B'nai B'rith, and Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle.

CITY CHILDREN BENEFITTED.

Results of Change from Tenements to Homes in the Country Provided by the Speedwell Society.

The first annual meeting of the Speedwell Country Home Society for Convalescent and Abandoned Children from the tenements of New York was held yesterday afternoon in the residence of Mrs. E. Frank Coe, at 668 Fifth Avenue. Among those present were Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. J. Hood Wright, Mrs. Alexander Macdonald, Mrs. Frederick Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Charles Baillie, Mrs. J. Gregory Smith, Mrs. Henry A. Alexander, Mrs. F. B. Candler, and Mrs. Donald Sage Mackay, President of the society.

The object of the society is to provide homes in private families in the country for convalescent and abandoned children from the babies' wards of the hospitals, and from the tenement districts of New York. The homes are in the district around Moyristown, N. J., and are under the personal and constant supervision of the managers and the agent, Mrs. Rigby, who lives there.

The annual report, which was read by the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, showed that sixty-two convalescent children had been provided for during the year. In 75 per cent. of the cases the children doubled their weight under the care of the society. Only four deaths occurred.

Dr. Henry D. Chapin spoke of the infant mortality in New York, and congratulated the society on the results which had been secured during the year.

SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS.

Seventy-one Pictures Collected by Fishel, Adler & Schwartz Bring $16,205.

At the auction of modern paintings collected by Fishel, Adler & Schwartz, in the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, last night, $16,205 was realized for the seventy-one paintings offered. James P. Silo was the auctioneer. The sale is to be continued this evening, when sixty-eight paintings are to be offered.

The best price of the evening was $1,600, paid by George C. Comstock for A. A. Lesrel's "A Game of Cards." C. David paid $1,200 for Joseph Brandt's "Runaway Team," a painting full of action, the frightened horses being enough to make a mounted policeman put spurs to his horse and ride to the rescue. Other pictures which brought up the total of the sale, with the titles of the canvases, names of the artists, purchasers, and the prices realized follow:

Au Bord de la Mer, Gustave Courbet; C. Hamersley	$850
Fair Visitors, C. Detti; S. Thomas	800
En Reconnaissance, F. Flameng; S. Marshall	650
War Stories, Max Kaiser; A. B. Ausbacher	625
Grand Canal, Venice, Gaston Roullet; D. Whittemore	600
The Pool, Fritz Thaulow; S. Marshall	600
Venice, Fritz Thaulow; F. Augustini	580
Not to His Taste, Baron Thurr von Cederstrom; W. Hoffman	503
Summer Evening, H. Lerolle; M. Livingston	490
Youth, G. Jacquet; D. Whittemore	440
Sheep in Pasture, Ter Musien; J. H. Young	320

GILSEY COLLECTION SALE.

Original Written Order for Bombardment of Sumter Fetches $505.

The original written order for the bombardment of Fort Sumter, one of the most important civil war items placed on the public market this season, brought $505 at the second day's auction sale last evening by John Anderson, Jr., 20 West Thirtieth Street, of Part III. of the late Peter Gilsey's literary collection.

The document is written on two quarto pages, in General Orders No. 14, and is dated "Headquarters Provisional Forces, Charleston, S. C., April 11, 1861." It directs that three lights, to be kept lighted all night, be placed outside Sumter in the channel, that the channel batteries be kept in readiness to open fire, that the enfilade battery, floating battery, Sullivan's Island Dahlgren, Stevens iron and point batteries, and the rifle gun be ready to open, that all mortar batteries open on Sumter the "moment the alarm is given outside," and that "in case an alarm is given the mortar batteries open at any rate on the firing of a shell from Fort Johnson." The document is signed "By order of Gen. Beauregard, D. R. Jones, A. A. Genl." The bombardment of Fort Sumter commenced at 4:30 o'clock next morning, according to the arranged signal from Fort Johnson.

Some of the other items sold were as follows:

A rare early choral book on vellum, a massive and finely executed manuscript containing the Catholic choral music, 166 leaves, $50.

An autograph letter of Sir Joshua Reynolds to Miss Weston, describing his travels and narrating a serious accident, dated Dec. 10, 1749, $16.50.

A document signed by Cardinal Richelieu, one-page quarto, November, 1641, $32.50.

An original poem of forty lines by Christina Rossetti, in her handwriting, headed "Husband and Wife," $10.

JERSEY CITY EXCISE BILL.

Bi-Partisan Board Measure Passes State Senate After an Excited Debate.

TRENTON, N. J., March 19.—The Senate had an excited debate to-day on Senator Bradley's bill providing for an appointive Excise Board in Jersey City. The board is to be named by the Mayor, and is to consist of four members, two from each party. The appointive board is to take the place of the Democratic board elected last Fall.

Mr. Hudspeth made an attack on the measure. He said it was to serve partisan and personal ends. Mr. Bradley, the introducer, said the measure was a good one. The bill passed by a party vote, three of the fourteen Republicans not being recorded

Gen. W. H. Jackson Ill.

Telegrams were received in this city last night announcing the critical illness of Gen. W. H. Jackson, the owner of Belle Meade Stock Farm, near Nashville, Tenn. The General is suffering from kidney disease and a general breaking up of the system. He is in his sixty-eighth year. Richard Croker was interested at one time with Gen. Jackson in the ownership of the Belle Meade property. The General left the Hoffman House only a short time ago.

American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
FREE VIEW DAY AND EVENING.
9 A. M. until 6 P. M. 8 P. M. until 9:30 P. M.
Oil Paintings
Pastels and Studies
the work of the late
J. H. Twachtman
To be sold at Unrestricted Public Sale on
Tuesday Evening Next, March 24, at 8 o'Clock.
Also
Paintings
In Oil and Water Colors
By
Samuel Colman, N. A.
Together with His Private Collection of Works by Artists of the Barbizon School and Others.
To be sold at Unrestricted Public Sale on
Wednesday Evening Next, March 25th, at 8 o'Clock.
And the collection of the late
A. Melrose Burritt,
Waterbury, Conn.
Historical Blue China
Among the best known in this country, and is remarkable for the fine condition of specimens and proof pieces of fine color and rare subjects.
Rare Etchings and Prints
"A collection with which, for its size, none in this country can compare; inasmuch as it contains a greater percentage of the acknowledged masterpieces of the etchers of the nineteenth century than any other; in impressions of the finest quality."
AND
Antique
Chinese Porcelains
To be sold by order of the Executrix
On Wednesday and Thursday Afternoons next, March 25th and 26th, at 2:30 o'Clock, and on Thursday Evening next, March 26th, at 8 o'Clock.
The sales will be conducted by
THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the American Art Association, Managers
6 East 23d St., Madison Sq., South.

TO SEIZE A BUFFALO OFFICE.

Republicans Plan to Avert the Result of Defeat This Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—Buffalo Republicans have already begun their preparations to protect themselves from the threatened trouble from the excise fax next November. State Committeeman William C. Warren of Buffalo came to Albany to-day to consult with Gov. Odell and State Chairman Dunn about a precautionary political measure.

The most important political office in Buffalo next to that of the Mayor is the Commissioner of Public Works. The incumbent at present is Francis G. Ward, a good organization Republican. The office is elective, and Mr. Ward's successor will be chosen this Fall.

If the Excise bill is passed the Republicans of Buffalo expect to be swamped at the polls. That is why Senator Hill and two of the Buffalo Assemblymen bolted the legislative caucuses. In order that the patronage of the Commissioner of Public Works office may be saved to the Republican organization, Mr. Warren proposes that a bill be put through the Legislature making the office an appointive one. If this is done Mayor Knight, who is a Republican, will appoint Mr. Ward for another term of four years.

ACTION ON BATTERY "GRAB."

Bill to Give Additional Privileges to the Elevated Railroad Is Out of Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—The bill which has been commonly known here and in New York as the "Battery Park Grab bill," was to-night favorably voted upon by the Assembly Cities Committee. It was introduced by Assemblyman Agnew, and is in the interest of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company.

Under the act creating the Rapid Transit Commission the commission was given the power to grant to any railroad company desirous of extending its lines or establishing terminal facilities the right to occupy any street or place "except the place known as Battery Park."

Mr. Agnew's bill not only strikes out of the rapid transit law the exception made of Battery Park, but adds this provision, granting further exclusive privileges to the Manhattan Company to utilize that breathing spot:

"Except that no such authority shall be given to lay any additional track or tracks, or to acquire any terminal or other facilities on or over the place known as Battery Park, other than an elevated structure running from a point opposite the end of Greenwich Street to a point at or near the South Ferry."

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Agnew received this bill from the city authorities, it has aroused vigorous protest.

ANOTHER "BLIND" BILL.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—Assemblyman Cadin of Syracuse to-day introduced a bill with regard to railroad consents which throws Senator Goodsell's much discussed bill on the same subject completely into the shadow. Here is what Mr. Cadin's bill provides:

"Whenever heretofore a railroad has been constructed and operated upon and over a portion of any route, street, or highway described in any consent heretofore given by any local authorities, such consent shall be sufficient authority for the construction and operation of such railroad upon such portion, and a failure to construct and operate upon the remaining portion shall not invalidate such consent as to the portion upon which the railroad has been constructed and operated."

It is said that if this bill were passed New York City could be gridironed by street railroads for which consents were given at one time, but which were never built.

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

Saks & Company

We Are Agents for the Butterick Patterns.

Sale of Apparel for Boys,
Including Furnishings and Caps.

If we could but organize a congress of mothers and take them through this department we would never need say another word relative to our apparel for boys. Instead, we offer mighty good values from time to time for the sake of introducing the high standard of our apparel. This is an instance. Every garment presented was fashioned this season for this season's service. The prices are infinitely lower than we have yet seen quoted for apparel of its class.

Top Coats of Covert Cloth in tan or olive shades, with velvet or self collars, well tailored, strong, serviceable linings; sizes 4 to 16 years. Value $6.50. Special at $5.00

Top Coats of Covert Cloth, lined throughout with good quality satin; sizes 6 to 16 years. Value $8.50. Special at $6.50

Double-Breasted Suits of Cheviots or Cassimeres in neat mixtures, checks or overplaids, also blue Serge; sizes 8 to 16 years. Value $5.00. Special at $3.75

Norfolk Suits of fancy Cheviots, Scotch effects, bloomer trousers, with strap and buckle at knee; sizes 8 to 16 years. Value $6.50. Special at $5.00

Boys' Laundered Shirts, excellent quality Percale, with separate cuffs or cuffs attached; neck band 12 to 14. Values $1.00 and $1.25. Special at 65c

Boys' Laundered Shirt Waists, neat stripes or figures; Byron collar attached, some with extra collars; sizes 7 to 13 years. Value 75c. Special at 50c

Boys' Pajamas of white or colored Madras; sizes 4 to 16 years. Value $1.00. Special at 75c

Boys' Night Robes of fine Muslin, trimmed with red or blue fancy stitching; sizes 4 to 14 years. Values 75c. and $1.00. Special at 48c and 75c

The new tan Golf Caps of navy blue Serge or Cloth in plaids, checks or Scotch mixtures; also, Yacht and University Caps in plain navy or black cloth. Values 75c. and 95c. Special at 50c

AN IMPORTANT
Sale of Dress Fabrics
Both Black and Colored.

At sales one is usually compelled to use more haste than judgment in the selection of a fabric. Not so here. Plenty of room and the reliable north light which plays no tricks with colors are features of our department. It is on the second floor.

Scotch Heather Mixtures, 56 inches wide, entirely new effects and color combinations. Value $1.25 per yard. Special at 78c

Genuine Imported Vigeroux, 46 inches wide, in Grays, Tans, Blue or Cadet. Value $1.00 per yard. Special at 60c

All Wool Albatross, 38 inches wide; twenty-eight colors from which to choose. Value 50c. per yard. Special at 28c

Imported Black Voiles or Priestley's London Twines. Values 85c. and $1.00. Special at 68c

Silk and Wool Crepe de Paris, 46 inches wide, in a generous variety of colors. Value $1.50 per yard. At 90c

All-wool Crash, 56 inches wide, in two shades of gray or tans for walking and outing skirts; no lining required. Value $1.00 per yard. At 68c

A Sale of Sash Ribbon.

Value 70c. per yard. Special at 39c. Double Faced Satin, six and one-half inches wide, that in quality, lustre and body is all that one could desire it to be for sashes, table and other decorations such as Easter-time demands. The colors include Black, White, Cream, Pink, two shades of Blue, two of Maize and two of Cardinal. Conservatively the value is 70c. the yard. Special to-day at 39c.

ALL-WOOL
INGRAIN ART SQUARES.

The newest colors and designs adapted for the dining and bed-rooms of apartments and summer cottages.

3 x 2 yds., value $4.50.	Special at $3.50
3 x 2½ yds., value $5.75.	Special at $4.75
3 x 3 yds., value $6.75.	Special at $5.50
3 x 3½ yds., value $7.85.	Special at $6.25
3 x 4 yds., value $9.00.	Special at $7.00

SLIP COVERS, SHADES AND AWNINGS.

If you wait until the eleventh hour to provide yourself with these things, you may be compelled to wait much longer than you would reasonably expect. By anticipating the season a trifle the cost is materially less. We will gladly execute your orders now and hold the articles for future delivery. Estimates furnished without charge.

A Sale of Silk Umbrellas.
FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

While the handles are just as ornate as good taste sanctions, the real merit of these umbrellas is in the frame and the silk that covers them. To-day you may select one at almost one-half the regular price.

For Women, tape edge Union Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, with handles of ivory, pearl, onyx, horn, sterling silver or gold trimmed. Value $3.00. Special at $1.75

For Men, tape edge Union Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, with handles of royal copper. Value $3.00. Special at $1.75

Crex Grass Furniture.

It was an ingenious mind that first saw to what practical uses the strong prairie grasses might be converted.

For durability and cleanliness it is second to nothing for the fashioning of Summer Furniture, such as Arm Chairs, Arm Rockers, Ladies' Chairs, Reception Chairs, Morris Chairs, Settees, Lounges, Davenports, Tables, Stands, Cribs, Bassinets, Screens, and so forth. We have all these things at prices which in no sense suggest the beauty in form and substance of the pieces. For example:

Settees,	At $10.00 and up
Arm Chairs,	At $7.00 and up
Rockers,	At $6.25 and up
Tables,	At $6.00 and up

CREX GRASS CARPETS,
ART SQUARES AND RUGS.

Sizes 36 x 72 inches,	At $1.35
Sizes 6 x 9 feet,	At $4.25
Sizes 9 by 12 feet,	At $8.25
Grass Matting, plain, per yard,	At 38c
Fancy Figured Grass Mattings, yd.,	At 50c

New Publications. | New Publications.

Lady Rose's Daughter
By Mrs. Humphry Ward
Author of "Eleanor" and "Robert Elsmere"
ILLUSTRATED BY CHRISTY
"THE BOOK IS ABSOLUTELY DIFFERENT FROM ANYTHING ELSE THAT HAS EVER APPEARED IN FICTION." —Brooklyn Eagle.
HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK

PENSIONS FOR CITY EMPLOYES.

Assembly Committee Will Report Favorably on the Remsen Bill.

ALBANY, March 19.—Assemblyman Remsen's bill providing for a pension system for all city departments in first-class and second-class cities will be reported favorably by the Assembly Cities Committee to-morrow.

The fund is to be made up of 3 per cent. of all excise penalties received by the city, 2 per cent. of the salaries of all city employes who state their desire to participate in the benefits of the system, and any gifts or other moneys which may be placed in the fund.

Any employe who has been in the city's service twenty-five years or more or who after twenty years has been dismissed or legislated out of office through no fault of his own may be retired upon a pension equal to one-half his salary up to $1,200 a year.

William Butler, representing the builders of New York City, appeared before the committee to-day and objected to the Bostwick bill to create a pension fund for the employes of the Building Department. Mr. Butler said that the builders had no objection to the employes of the Building Department having a pension fund, but that they did not believe such a fund should be created by charging builders to examine plans in the department.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

To the Man Who Wears Clothes.

If $10.00 to $15.00 a Suit is worth your saving we can interest you. We will make to your measure Suits at $25.00 on up to $40.00 for which the best tailors charge $30.00 to $55.00. Over 500 exclusive new cloths to choose from. And if not perfectly happy with your bargain, your money back. Lots of men are taking advantage of this.

Fred'k Loeser & Co.
BROOKLYN.

ARTHUR FORTH,
Ophthalmist,
466 Fulton Street,
Brooklyn.

Ask your physician about my work and reputation. He knows the skill and competence that made the reputation of the Forth System and why it is best for you. The Forth System and Forth Toric Lenses speedily and permanently relieve EYE STRAIN with its Headaches and other nervous troubles caused thereby. Do not confound my work with that of opticians—it is totally different. Book free. For perfect ease and real security use Forth Clips don't pinch—they hold. Attached to any lifting, annoying eye-glass, 50c.

RAPID TRANSIT STATION ABANDONED

Obstacles at Central Park West and 104th Street.

Delay Announced as Reason for Action —Another East Side Line Proposed —Moving Platforms Discussed.

After a discussion in which the Mayor and three Commissioners were lined up against Controller Grout, the Rapid Transit Board voted yesterday to abandon the plan for an underground railroad station at One Hundred and Fourth Street and Central Park West. Another matter of interest at the meeting was the reading of a report that outlined another east side subway plan.

Chief Engineer Parsons, who had been asked to report on the relative merits of First and Lexington Avenues as routes for an east side line, certain citizens having criticised his Lexington Avenue plan, submitted the following alternative to his original plan:

Instead of allowing the proposed Lexington Avenue line to end at the Grand Central Station, with a connection to the old subway, extend it down Lexington Avenue from Forty-fifth Street. At Twenty-fourth Street take it east to Second Avenue, then down Second Avenue to Houston Street, then into Chrystie Street, which is a continuation of Second Avenue below Houston. The route would bring the east line to a connection with the proposed tunnel to join the East River bridges. If it be found desirable to continue the line on down to the Battery it can be run under Catharine and Water Streets to South Ferry.

The plan, Mr. Parsons said, would give an entire east side line, not making such a line merely an adjunct to the old subway.

When the One Hundred and Fourth Street station was called up for discussion Secretary Burrows read Mr. Parsons's report, which was that there were many obstacles in the way of the station, such as numerous conduits along Central Park West. The construction, the engineer said, would delay a great deal the subway work on the line to the Bronx from One Hundred and Fourth Street and Broadway, and if the board voted for the plan, there would be a probability that the Bronx line could not be opened by the first of next year, when it was hoped to open it.

A letter was read from Contractor John B. McDonald, who said about the same thing. If a station were to be built at Central Park West, he explained, it would be impossible to lay rails on the Bronx line before next January, whereas he expected to lay them by November of this year if he was allowed to proceed unimpeded.

Controller Grout reviewed the reasons why the board ought not to abandon the plan. Originally there was no such station on the plans, but Contractor McDonald came forward and asked that one be authorized. The board voted accordingly. Later the contractor asked that his original request be sidetracked and that the station be abolished. Again the board voted as requested. Then came the protests of property holders, and finally it was reported by the Chief Engineer and the contractor that the building of the station would delay the work. The Controller said he believed that the contractor could finish the station on time.

The Mayor moved "that the station be definitely abandoned, in view of the opinion of the contractor and the Chief Engineer." The Controller voted in the negative, against all of the others. The shaft on Central Park West is to be kept open.

In accordance with the board's instructions, Mr. Parsons reported on the moving platform scheme that was submitted recently by the Bridge Commissioner. The plan called for the platforms between Wall Street and the Manhattan end of the Williamsburg bridge. The Chief Engineer expressed the opinion that the board ought to decide the question of policy rather than that of engineering possibility. The moving platform people proposed a route very similar to that proposed by the engineer for a connecting tunnel between the East River bridges, and the commission ought to decide, Mr. Parsons said, whether it wished to establish a tunnel road that would not work in accord with the rest of the city's tunnels. Moving platforms would not take the place of through trains between Brooklyn and Manhattan. The report was referred to a committee.

Concerning the Brooklyn extensions reported last week by Mr. Parsons, E. D. Litchfield of the Thirteenth Ward of Brooklyn asked in behalf of the property owners of his section that the third track on the Fifth Avenue elevated road be authorized, that the proposed Fourth Avenue elevated line be not favored, and that the New Utrecht line tracks be depressed. There will be another hearing, but the date has not been named.

RUBBISH OF THE SUBWAY.

Mayor Low Demands Removal of Unnecessary Obstructions — Clearing of the Streets and Parks to be Begun at Once.

Employes of the Degnon-McLean Contracting Company, sub-contractors on the down-town section of the rapid transit subway, say that they will clear the City Hall Park of débris, machinery, fences, and holes immediately. They have been saying the same thing for some months.

Park Commissioner Willcox's letter, calling attention to the condition of the park, was sent to the contractors and sub-contractors two days ago. The Commissioner said he saw no reason why the park should not be cleared up, except for the place where the old Hall of Records has been demolished. He described as "shameful" the manner in which the park had been treated by the subway builders, and they were informed that delays would not be tolerated any longer. All permits for storage of construction supplies in the park were canceled abruptly.

In the park are a wooden tool house, a derrick, several hundred feet of rough board fences, a rock crusher, numerous piles of sand and gravel, and an uncovered station entrance, with a barricade around it. Along the Park Row side, under what used to be a sidewalk a year or two ago, there is a continuous stretch of uncovered excavations from Mail Street to a point opposite the World Building.

The portions of the subway under the uncovered openings have been finished, as far as concerns digging, for many months. It is explained by the engineers that the Winter weather necessitated the delays in the arrangements. The Park Commissioner, in his letter, declared that no protection had been afforded to the trees by the contractors, but that nails had been driven into them and piles of rock heaped about them.

The subject of torn-up streets was taken as a text by Mayor Low for remarks at the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday afternoon. Borough President Cantor had sent to the board a letter from the New York Steamfitting Company of Elm Street, complaining that the Degnon-McLean Company was not doing its duty in maintaining proper conditions in front of the complainant's building. The Mayor said:

"I offer a resolution that the Chief Engineer be asked to examine the streets at once and fortnightly hereafter, with a view to discovering what unnecessary obstructions have been left exposed by the contractors along the line, and that he report the results of each examination to this board.

"I walked up Fourth Avenue the other day and saw a pile of steel beams in the street. There was no reason they should have been there for even a few hours. If it is found needful, I should like to have the Chief Engineer employ a special man to make it his business to see that such obstructions are gotten out of the way. Let us get some one whose duty it will be to make uncomfortable day and night those who are responsible.

"By such action we can advance the work of clearing the streets by many months. I hope the press will keep public opinion alive to the necessity of making the contractors toe the mark."

Chief Engineer W. B. Parsons responded that he would do all he could to achieve the results aimed at by the Mayor. The board voted unanimously for the Mayor's resolution, and the complaining letter of the steamfitting company was referred to the Chief Engineer.

RETURNING SHIPYARD STRIKERS IN A RIOT

Italians Who Took Their Places Fight to Keep Jobs.

Knives Drawn in Shooter Island Row and Staten Island Police Are Summoned—The Proceedings for Arbitration.

The return of the strikers to the Townsend-Downey shipbuilding yards at Shooter Island pending negotiations for a settlement was not as harmonious yesterday as had been looked for, and started with a riot, during which knives were drawn. A number of Italian non-union men had been employed in place of the strikers, and when the strikers who lived in Elizabethport and Mariners' Harbor came to the yards yesterday morning about 9 o'clock to report for work the Italians became wildly excited.

They went to their respective Superintendents and asked if they were to be discharged to make room for the strikers, saying that when they were engaged they were given to understand that their positions would be permanent, provided their work was satisfactory. As far as they knew they said they had given entire satisfaction.

When they were told that they were to be retained no longer and must give their places up to the strikers the Italians decided to resist and at once prepared to repel boarders. They advanced on the strikers, some of them drawing knives. The strikers used their fists and soon a full-fledged riot was in progress. There were only two policemen on the island, but they were powerless on account of the numbers of the rioters. A telephone message for assistance was sent to Capt. McNally of the Elizabeth Station at Stapleton, S. I., and a squad of nine additional policemen were sent at once to the yards. It required a vigorous use of the policemen's clubs to quell the disturbances, and then it was decided to get the Italians off the island as soon as possible. They were driven on board the ferryboats to Mariners' Harbor or Elizabethport according to their respective places of residence and the strikers were put to work. Two of the strikers were slightly wounded in the melée, but were able to work.

Out of twenty-four machinists who went on strike at the island only six were put to work. Business Agent Wilson of the International Association of Machinists said yesterday that he could not understand this, but he assumed that in a day or two everything would come out all right. The boilermakers at the Shooter Island yards will remain on strike as agreed on until the negotiations for a settlement are completed.

The 150 boilermakers who struck at the Burlee Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Yards, Port Richmond, S. I., in sympathy with the Shooter Island boilermakers, reported for work yesterday morning and had no difficulty in getting their old positions. They were put to work at once.

The expected conference between committees of the New York Metal Trades Association and the Marine Trades' Council to arbitrate the original strike of the boilermakers at Shooter Island did not take place yesterday. Business Agent Francis J. McKay of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders waited at his headquarters all day yesterday expecting to be notified when the conference would take place, but received no notice.

Henry C. Hunter, the representative of the Metal Trades' Association, said last evening that the conference was delayed by the fact that some of the members of the employers' committee were still out of town. He expected the conference to take place to-day.

Despite the statement of Wallace Downey of the Townsend-Downey Company that the yards would be open yards, which means that there would be no discrimination between union and non-union men, the members of the Marine Trades' Council believe that all the strikers will get their places. It is said that eventually the yards will all be made union yards, as the original strike was against non-union men. When the Arbitration Committee meets, it was said, it may take up the question, after arbitrating the present strike, of the demands on the shipbuilders which are to go into effect May 1.

ALLIANCE FRANCAISE ELECTION

Dr. Harper of Chicago University Succeeds James H. Hyde as President—Jules Claretie to Lecture Here

The annual meeting of the Federation of the Alliance Française in the United States was held yesterday at 120 Broadway, J. J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, who succeeded Jules Cambon, presiding. Twenty thousand admirers of French literature in the principal cities of the United States were represented by the delegates.

James H. Hyde, who has been President of the federated branches of the Alliance from its conception, read his report for the past year, in which he recited the progress made by the association, and announced the opening of new branches in Albany, Berlin, Buffalo, Detroit, Iowa City, Manchester, Nashua, Newark, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and other cities. He also announced that the following societies had become affiliated with the federation: the Franco-American Historical Society of Boston and the Cercles Françaises of the Universities of Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton, and of Cincinnati and Cleveland. Of the federation Speeches on the work of the federation were made by M. Jusserand, President W. R. Harper of the University of Chicago, Prof. F. de Sumichrast of Harvard, and Leopold Mabilleau of the Musée Social of Paris, and Paul Fuller of this city.

When the election of officers came up James H. Hyde said that his business interests occupied so much of his time that he must decline re-election to the Presidency. The following officers were unanimously elected:

President—Dr. W. R. Harper.

Vice Presidents—Prof. Alcée Fortier of New Orleans, Prof. de Sumichrast of Harvard, Paul Fuller of New York, and Alphonse Gaulis, Jr., of Woonsocket.

Secretary-Treasurer—L. V. Goffiot of New York.

Directors—James H. Hyde, Frederic Coudert, Jr., J. Le Roy White, and Rev. J. J. McCook.

After the election the new President proposed that James H. Hyde be elected to a life Directorship in the association in recognition of the work done by him in organizing the federation, and since then in his capacity of President. He was also asked to accept a gold medal which had been presented to the officers of the association in the United States by the central office in Paris.

The meeting decided to secure the services of Jules Claretie for the next course of lectures under the auspices of the association, after Mr. Hyde had informed the delegates that that distinguished member of the French Academy would accept the invitation.

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SAYS CROKER IS COMING.

Delmour Asserts That Coogan Will Be Sent to Wantage to Bring the ex-Leader Back.

Ex-Borough President James J. Coogan was a caller at the City Hall yesterday, and soon after leaving he talked with Lawrence Delmour, one of the "old guard," who are faithful to Richard Croker.

"We are sending Coogan over to bring the boss back from Wantage," said Mr. Delmour. "He will have a few messages to take over from the district leaders, and it won't be late in the Spring before Mr. Croker returns to New York. I have had several letters from Mr. Croker. In the first he was planning to arrive in New York around April 1. We all want to see him, and Jim Coogan will be delegated and commissioned to bring him back."

Yesterday was the first time in six weeks that Mr. Delmour has occupied his headquarters at the rear of the Court House, in City Hall Park.

MARRIED BY MAYOR FAGAN.

A Troy Doctor Goes to Jersey City for His Bride.

A marriage ceremony which attracted considerable attention was performed by Mayor Mark M. Fagan at the City Hall in Jersey City yesterday. The bride was Miss Mary Slavin, who said she was thirty-seven years old and resided at the Hotel Washington. The bridegroom described himself as Dr. Clinton B. Herrick, forty-three years old, of Troy, N. Y. They were accompanied by Mrs. Elizabeth McDowell and Mrs. D. Lambert, who acted as witnesses. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the Hotel Washington.

Several attempts were made to interview Dr. Herrick, but he declined to see any one. At the conclusion of the breakfast the party left the hotel in a coach. One account said they went to New York and another that they drove to Hoboken and boarded one of the German steamers on the way to Europe. Miss Slavin had been at the hotel but a short time, but the fact that she was registered there gave her a nominal residence in New Jersey. Otherwise the couple would have been compelled to take out a marriage license, one of the requirements of which is that the ceremony cannot be performed until five days after the license is issued.

Manhattan Club's Progress.

At the annual meeting of the Manhattan Club, held last night, Morgan J. O'Brien, Ashbel P. Fitch, Charles W. Dayton, Sylvester J. O'Sullivan, and David B. Gilbert were elected Managers for three years. It was stated by the Treasurer that, compared with an indebtedness of over $100,000 when the club left the Stewart mansion, in 1899, the balance sheet now shows a surplus in cash and quick assets of over $50,000.

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Lazenby's English Pickles, imported, bottle..... 15c
Liberty Pickles, extra quality, bottle..... 12c
R. & R. Pickles, bottle..... 9c

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Evaporated Apricots, fancy California, in carton, lb..... 12c
Evaporated Apples, large, bright fruit, in carton, lb..... 10c
Prunes, finest California, large size, 3 lbs..... 25c
Medium size, lb..... 5c
Rice, finest Carolina, fell head, 3½ lbs.. 25c
Yellow or White Meal, 3-lb. linen sack 9c
Triumph Oats, the perfect breakfast, 2-lb. pkge..... 10c
Blue Ribbon Breakfast Food, a fine dish, 2-lb. pkge..... 10c
Hominy, fancy Southern, kiln dried; 2-lb. pkge., 7c.; 5-lb. pkge..... 14c
Prepared Flour—Triumph Brand; finest packed, 3-lb. pkge..... 14c
Prepared Flour — Peerless Brand; choice quality; 3-lb. pkge..... 10c
Worcestershire Sauce—Peerless Brand, equal to imported; pt. bottle. 13c
Violet Ammonia, bottle..... 10c
Concentrated Ammonia, bottle..... 10c
Peerless Catsup, ½-pt. bottle..... 8c
Liberty Catsup, two sizes, 5c and... 10c
Black Pepper, pure ½-lb. box..... 8c
White Pepper, best quality, ½-lb... 10c
English Mustard, bottle..... 10c
French Mustard, bottle..... 8c
Salt, finest quality, 8-lb. bag..... 9c
Salt—Blue Ribbon Brand—will not cake, pure and free running; 2-lb. carton... 5c
Baked Beans—Calvert Brand, 2-lb can. 5c
Baked Beans—Plain or in tomato sauce, 3-lb. can..... 10c
Baked Beans—Triumph Brand, finest quality, plain or sauce, 3-lb can. 12c
Blue Ribbon Shoe Dressing, bottle. 8c
Peerless Extract of Beef, very best, jar..... 19c
Salad Oil—Domestic, ½-pint bottle, 5c.; pint, 10c.; quart bottle..... 15c
Horse Radish, bottle..... 8c
Preserves, all kinds, 5-lb. jar..... 49c
Persian Dates, package, 7c.; 3 for... 20c
Lemon or Vanilla Extract—Eagle Brand, bottle..... 5c
"Our Own" Brand, bottle..... 10c
Creamery Bloaters, fine large fish, 3 for 5c
Salmon, best red Alaska, 2 cans..... 25c
Salmon—Sport Brand, fancy sockeye steaks, ½ flat can, 17c.; ½ lb. tall can 15c
Codfish—Genuine cod, in tablets, lb 9c.; 3 lbs..... 25c
Codfish Threads—Excelsior Brand, full package..... 4c
Codfish Threads—Peerless Brand, finest quality, pkg..... 8c
Seeded Raisins—Triumph Brand, very best quality, lb. carton..... 13c
Peerless Brand, very fine, lb. carton..... 10c
Wax Tapers, heavy fringed ends, box... 5c
Mantles, 13c. each, 2 for..... 25c

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Medium size, dozen..... 19c
Large size, dozen..... 25c

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100 Tenth Ave., cor. 20th St.
451 Tenth Ave., cor. 35th St.
514 Tenth Ave., cor. 44th St.
660 Tenth Ave., cor. 47th St.
700 Tenth Ave., cor. 51st St.
859 Tenth Ave., near 59th St.
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STRIKE WRIT ARGUMENT

Both Sides Heard in the Wabash Injunction Suit.

Judge Adams Shows Interest in the Contentions of the Counsel for the Unions.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—Two arguments in behalf of the Wabash Railroad were concluded to-day in the injunction proceeding before United States District Judge Adams, and the first statement in behalf of the men was begun by F. M. Judson of St. Louis. The case will certainly continue throughout to-morrow, and possibly throughout Saturday, no restriction having been placed by Judge Adams upon the length of arguments.

At the opening of the court this morning Col. Blodgett resumed his argument in behalf of the company. He read extracts from the constitution of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen to prove his contention that no grievances were entertained by the employes, inasmuch as the brotherhood, according to his contention, had not proceeded in accordance with its own laws.

He asserted as further proof that the Grievance Committee had never taken up any alleged grievances. The whole difference lay, he declared, in the recognition of the union, and, failing of this, the defendants had conspired to induce the employés to stop work and otherwise injure the road.

Taking up the affidavits submitted by the defendants, in which it was alleged that the Wabash Road had not kept good faith with its men, Col. Blodgett declared that no instance had been cited by the men in which a promise made by President Ramsey or any other official of the road had not been kept in spirit and letter.

He concluded with a general resumé of the evidence, which he declared plainly showed that a conspiracy existed to tie up the road and cripple its commerce.

C. N. Travous of counsel for the railroad conceded that employes had a right to combine and a right to strike, provided that such action was voluntary on the part of all concerned, was not in breach of contract, and was for a lawful purpose, but declared that in the present instance all of these elements were absent. More than one-third of the men, he declared, were opposed to a strike; a strike would be in violation of contract, and the movement was an unlawful conspiracy against the road.

He recited the obligations imposed upon railroads by the Inter-State Commerce law, and declared it was their right to have Federal protection in carrying out the provisions of the law.

F. N. Judson, in opening for the defendants, declared that the right to resign is the chief right that labor has. Under the wording of the injunction the officers of the labor organizations are prohibited from intimating or suggesting to an employe of the Wabash that he could better his condition by quitting work. This, he said, was an interference with the right of men to stop work when they chose.

He quoted numerous legal decisions to prove that employes have a perfect right to combine or to leave the serve of an employer or to allow an organization of other men to act for them.

"The charge of conspiracy brought against these defendants," he continued, "consists only of the demand of the men that they be represented by a committee in their negotiations with the company. What they most desired was the right of recognition in behalf of their committee."

He discussed the question of wages and other grievances, and was passing to other matters when he was interrupted by the court.

"You will recollect," said Judge Adams, "that in the bill of complaint it was set forth that there were no grievances, but that false statements were made by the officers of the road that such grievances did exist and that the statements were made for the purpose of securing recognition of the union. Are you going to allow that matter to rest where it is?"

"I am about to discuss it further," said Mr. Judson, and he did so at considerable length.

"There is no evidence," continued the attorney, "that the grievances originated with the Grievance Committee and not with the men themselves, but I declare that if the Grievance Committee felt inclined to give employes of the Wabash Road to ask for better wages they had a right to do so."

"A paper has been in here," broke in Judge Adams, "purporting to be a statement of the men authorizing this committee to act for them in negotiations with the road. I want to see that paper."

It was handed up, and the Judge, after reading it through, made copious notes.

Mr. Judson then took up the affidavits alleging a disposition on behalf of the defendants to tie up the Gould roads, if their demands were not granted by the Wabash.

"No such thing was said," he declared, "and no such thing was contemplated. The sympathetic strike is not sanctioned by these brotherhoods, and there could not have been a conspiracy to tie up the other roads."

RABID DOG FINALLY KILLED.

An Elk, a Fallow Buck, a Horse, a Messenger, a Policeman, and a Park Rifle Expert Attacked Him.

Shortly after the noon hour yesterday a small big yellow dog rushed down the steps at the Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street entrance to Central Park and at full speed turned to the left, swinging around the Arsenal toward the deer inclosure. He was savage enough to suggest ancestry from the staghounds of Scotland. He charged at the fence inclosing the elk. The buck only recently exposed the beauty of his new antlers, after rubbing off the moss that had covered them during their growth. They are not entirely clear of the covering, but they are firm, strong, and ready for the battles of the Spring time, when the lord buck is the "boss" and protector of the herd. Accustomed to the use of the prongs through the iron fence in attempts to fight the younger buck in the next inclosure, he charged the dog and sent him sprawling back to the walk.

With a yelp of pain the dog started to the deer pond, where the smaller deer are quartered. There he met another buck, head down and front feet pawing the ground. The dog did not know what the little fallow deer might do to him, and rushed for the bridle path, where he received a setback in the shape of a kick from a horse, which had come to so sudden a stop that it almost threw its woman rider.

From the dog charged back to the pathway about the Arsenal. His attack on the deer and the horse had given the women and children a chance to rush into the building and the little restaurant adjoining it. There were a lot of deserted baby carriages, the nurses having carried the babies away in their flight. There was, however, one colored woman who could not get into the restaurant. She had a little girl in one arm and a boy in the other. The dog started for her and caught her skirts in his teeth, while the boy was trying to fight with his "shinny" stick. It was then William Morrison, a messenger boy, came to the rescue. At full speed he rushed and caught the dog by the tail, steadying himself and stopping, he did this with the lash with the dog, sending the animal spinning away with a large part of the nurse's apron in his teeth.

Policeman John R. Powers had rushed out of the Arsenal with club in one hand and pistol in the other to attack the dog, which had rushed back at the nurse. The policeman did not dare to fire for fear of hitting the nurse or the children. He managed to strike the dog twice with his club. The dog then rushed into a Summer house, where it crawled under a seat. The policeman still could not fire, because there was a lot of children just behind the dog. He removed the animal from the rear, in the excitement he lost his club, but was not to blame for a fair shot, and he jumped over the seat, grabbing the dog as he was startled away from his place of refuge.

Powers caught the animal with both hands about the throat, the dog and the man struggling on the floor of the Summer house. Peter Shannon, expert rifle shot of the Park Department, had grabbed up a Winchester rifle from the rooms of Superintendent Smith. When he got his chance he pressed the muzzle of the gun against the body of the dog, shooting it through the heart. Policeman Powers was breathing hard when he let loose his hold on the dog. It had been instantly killed. He looked himself over and found that he had not been bitten. He and Shannon shook hands, and the messenger went on his errand whistling.

The attention of Dr. Lederle of the Health Board has been called to the number of cases of rabid dogs that have bitten people in the city, the letters sent to him all calling attention to the death from hydrophobia last week of Dr. Loomis's eight-year-old son.

Dr. Lederle said yesterday:

"We are looking into the laws bearing on stray dogs. If the laws are not being carried out I am sure that we can arrange that they shall be. We are collecting statistics showing the number of persons that have been bitten and are being treated as well as the number of rabid dogs. The statistics will be ready to-day. Cases of people being bitten by dogs are growing too frequent."

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NEW HAVEN ROAD'S REPLY.

Its Answer Determined and Sent to the Grievance Committee of Trainmen and Conductors.

The Directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad met several officials of the system in the Grand Central Station yesterday and determined by vote the answer which should be sent to the Grievance Committee of trainmen and conductors at New Haven. The decision reached was sent immediately to New Haven, and no information was given out here on the result of the meeting. The Directors met at 10:30 o'clock, and were in session until 1:30 o'clock. There were said to be present President John M. Hall, J. Pierpont Morgan, William Rockefeller, W. D. Bishop of New Haven, and Frank W. Cheeney of Manchester, Conn., of the Directors, and First Vice President W. F. Merrill, Second Vice President Percy R. Todd, General Manager W. E. Chamberlain, and C. H. Platt, Superintendent of the Western Division.

A representative of the company said in the afternoon:

"A reply has been sent to the men, I cannot give the details, but there is every reason to believe it will be satisfactory to them."

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 19.—All the members of the Brotherhood of Trainmen and Order of Railroad Conductors' Joint Grievance Committee will be in New Haven to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, at which time the Directors' answer will be forwarded to them by messenger from President Hall.

From the fact that General Manager Chamberlain and Superintendent C. H. Platt were present at the Directors' meeting in New York at least part of the session, it is believed here that the demands of the firemen and also of the local Freight Handlers' Union were discussed.

The probability is, therefore, that an answer will be returned to those organizations to-morrow also, but upon that matter no reply has been gained from Mr. Chamberlain, who has the matter under his supervision.

PARIS ART SWINDLE DOUBTED.

New York Artists, Connoisseurs, and Dealers, Do Not Believe Louvre Directors Were Victimized.

New York artists and art connoisseurs and dealers do not place much credence in the report cabled from Paris yesterday that there had been discovered in the French capital a manufactory of imitations of the masters, which had been palmed off on the public and even upon the Directors of the Louvre Museum and of the Musée Carnavalet as originals, bringing handsome prices. Such stories, several local authorities on matters of art said, have come out of Paris periodically for a long time.

The dispatch said that a young and unknown artist had confessed in court that he had made certain imitations that had been sold as originals, and he had added a story about wholesale traffic in bogus canvases which he said had been carried on for some time. Among other things he claimed that he had designed the famous crown of Semiramis, Queen of Nineveh, now in the Louvre Museum and purchased by the State for 400,000f. He also tried to raise doubt as to the authenticity of many pieces in the famous Spitzer collection of antiquities.

A. P. Avery, Sr., Henry J. Duveen, and Charles L. Knoedler all said that the report must be overdrawn. They could not believe that the Directors of the great galleries had been victimized in the manner reported. It was not improbable, they said, that individual collectors had been deceived in some instances. Such things, they said, happened frequently.

It was recalled by these men that the laws of France provide protection for artists and patrons who are imposed upon by dealers. Any dealer selling a painting which is not what he represents it to be not only is compelled to reimburse the victim, but must suffer punishment. Mr. Avery and Mr. Knoedler took occasion to say that no such protection is offered in this country and to state the injustice done the artists and public by the failure to enact adequate laws here.

SAVED HORSEWOMAN IN PERIL.

Mounted Policeman Hurt in Collision of Three Horses During a Runaway in the Park.

Three horses, one a runaway, and all galloping at top speed, collided violently on the West Bridle Path in Central Park opposite Seventieth Street yesterday noon. One, a big bay which had bolted, was ridden by Miss Irene Huyler of 240 Fifth Avenue, who went through the terrifying ordeal in a manner that proved her a brave and accomplished horsewoman, and the other riders were Mounted Policeman Mallan and Harold Carlton of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, who was Miss Huyler's escort, and whose miscalculation brought about the triple collision that gravely imperiled the whole party. Policeman Mallan was the only one injured, but he did his duty to the last, and it was only when he had placed the lines of Miss Huyler's subjugated mount in Mr. Carlton's hands that he reeled and swooned from pain.

The horse started to run near the upper turn of the path, being frightened by a dead branch in the road. Mallan, who at Eightieth Street saw the runaway coming toward him, with Mr. Carlton galloping close behind, trying to catch up, headed his horse south and spurred him to a gallop, hoping to catch the bay's head as he forged past. He snatched at the bridle, but missed. Then, starting in pursuit, he caught the horse's head at Seventieth Street. The beast reared as he felt the strong pull, and at that moment Mr. Carlton's horse, galloping just behind, plunged in between the two animals, nearly throwing all three to the ground. Mallan was hurled forward sidewise by the shock and came down amid the flying hoofs, but he did not relax his grasp, and the horse, after dragging him a short distance, came to a standstill.

The Park ambulance took the policeman to his home. His back was wrenched and he had a badly sprained ankle. Miss Huyler, who had been cool through all the danger, then became slightly hysterical. She soon regained her calmness, however, and refused Mr. Carlton's suggestion that she go home in a carriage, and after a few minutes' rest they proceeded on horseback.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

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SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Special Notice.

There are so many important special sales scheduled for to-day at the Siegel Cooper Store that we cannot begin to enumerate them in this morning's papers.

The pages of advertising that we put out yesterday doubtless gave you some idea of the scope and character of these events.

The heading of our announcements yesterday bore this caption: "Greater New York's Very Best Store News for Friday." And so it was. We emphasize it—the VERY BEST; and BEST for many reasons, but chiefly because of the remarkably varied character of the economies, of the freshness and attractiveness of the offerings, of their suitability to the season—of their universal desirability.

In short, precisely what the people need and want most now at prices that make it an object for them to go to The Big Store and buy with unusual liberality.

From Basement to Roof every floor in the Siegel Cooper Company Store will to-day observe the actual advent of Spring with the most astonishing values in many months.

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VIEWS OF CORONERS.

Bill for Abolishment of the Board Said to be a "Spite" Measure Because a Clerk Was Removed.

"I take it philosophically," the Coroner said, "and will feel greatly relieved, because to be under a constant suspense is trying and exhausting. Having been a Coroner's physician in former years, I am perfectly acquainted with the details in the office, and can say that I have been an advocate for improvements in the office, as I always regarded it as inadequate.

"The Elsberg bill is a personal matter between the Governor and Mr. Platt; or, more properly, between Mr. Morris, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and Senator Elsberg. The climax was brought about by the removal of Mr. Chamberlain, replevin clerk, one of Mr. Elsberg's appointees in the Coroners' office. Politically, I consider it a great mistake, as it will bring more dissension into the rank and file.

"The bill itself is a flimsy manufacture, which will need a good deal of improvement, and was evidently gotten up in a hurry by somebody unfamiliar with the workings of the office. I could have offered something better than the Elsberg bill had I been consulted. Financially the Elsberg bill is a first-class failure, as it will cost the City of New York more and will not give better service."

Coroner Scholer said that without undue vanity he considered himself an authority on the subject of Coroners, and had always been for the abolition of the office as it is at present constituted, while he would not have it changed for the substitute now before the Legislature. He was Coroners' physician under Coroners Levy, Messemer, and Eidman. He went to Europe to study the subject, and in 1886 read a paper before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, in which he gave his views on what the Coroners' administration needed.

"The bill speaks for itself; I have nothing to say in regard to it," was all that Coroner Goldenkranz would say.

Coroner Brown declared repeatedly, "Nothing to say; won't talk about it." Finally he said that, if the bill went into effect, the "medical examiners" would cost $80,000 a year against $32,000 for the present system, and that the proposed system was without proper safeguards.

Coroner Jackson said that the bill was "all a matter of spite" on the part of Senator Elsberg, because he, Coroner Jackson, would not appoint a certain man his official physician, and that at the proper time he would prove his assertion.

Coroner Gustav Scholer, in discussing yesterday the bill before the Legislature that aims to wipe out the board, of which he is a member, with Coroners Brown, Jackson, and Goldenkranz, said that it was a measure in revenge for the removal of a replevin clerk, a protégé of Senator Elsberg, and that he and his colleagues would in the event of the bill passing, fight their removal in the courts, as they hold elective and not appointive offices.

O'Brien Divorce Case Testimony.

Testimony was taken again yesterday before Justice Scott and a jury in the Supreme Court, in the cross suits for absolute divorce brought by ex-Sheriff James O'Brien against Mrs. Abbie Ella O'Brien, and vice versa. Dr. B. Frank Thomas of 71 West Eighty-eighth Street, the first witness, testified that he had treated Paul Smith, one of the co-respondents named by the husband, at the O'Brien house, seven or eight years ago, and at his office also. He said Mrs. O'Brien paid the bills in each case. Testimony damaging to Mrs. O'Brien and involving George Powers and "Jack" Roche, also named as co-respondents, was given by Miss Lillian Stuart, who occupies a house on West Thirty-seventh Street, and by servants of the O'Brien household.

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CHINESE FOSTER PARENT'S SUIT

Court Unable to Understand the Gerry Society's Opposition to Yuen's Children's Trip to China.

Question was raised before Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court yesterday of the right of a Chinese foster-parent to take his foster-children to China on a trip, although no question is raised as to the fitness of the foster-father to act as the custodian of the children or as to his character. Justice Gildersleeve said he did not see why the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children should make any objection to the proposed voyage of the children inasmuch as it had admitted its willingness to allow them to remain in the custody of the foster-parent in this city. Finally the Justice took the papers and reserved decision.

Chu Ying Yuen, a merchant of 43 Mott Street, is the foster-father in question. Five years ago he was awarded the custody of the two children, Lillie and Rosie Yip. The mother of the children was a white woman, and the father a Chinese named Charley Yip. Both of these real parents lived in Philadelphia, but at the death of the mother the father, being poor, wished to make a better provision for the daughters than he could afford himself, and accordingly persuaded his better-situated countryman here to take them. The adoption was in legal form and binding. Yuen and his wife were devoted to the little girls and cared for them tenderly until last October, when the foster-mother died and left Yuen as their sole custodian. From that time on the foster-father redoubled his attention to them, and is shown to have given the children the most devoted care and an education comparing favorably with that of American children in a like station of life.

There was no interference from any outside source until two years ago when he declared his intention to make a trip to his native land and to take the girls with him for a short stay. He intended, it was said, to return here and resume his business after the trip.

As soon as this became known Mrs. Helen F. Clarke, the missionary of Chinatown, who is on Doyers Street, interfered, and with the Children's Society secured a writ of habeas corpus for the children, and then, by an order of Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court, signed in April of 1902, compelled Yuen to give a bond for $5,000 that he would not take them out of the jurisdiction of this State. This was on the ground that the girls, being born here and of half American parentage, should be protected in full by this Government. The motion before Justice Gildersleeve yesterday was for a cancellation of the order for the $5,000 bond. Mornay Williams, attorney for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, opposed the application.

CARS KILL TWO HORSES.

Animals Run Onto Broadway Tracks Between the Speeding Trolleys—Passengers in a Panic.

The passengers in two Broadway cars speeding in opposite directions were thrown into a panic last evening at 8 o'clock by the collision of both the cars with a furniture van. Edward Copsey of 110 Charles Street, driving a van belonging to George J. Shevlin of 304 West Eleventh Street, was going west on Twenty-third Street, and failed to see the cars because his head was too far under the hood of the van. When the two horses ran onto the tracks the south-bound car struck the nigh horse, crushing his side, and the north-bound car hit the off horse, breaking his neck. Both horses died instantly. Copsey was thrown completely over one car by the force of the collision, but was not badly hurt.

When the accident occurred the passengers lost their heads immediately and became frantic. Men and women struggled to get out. Several were thrown to the floor in the mad rush, and people two blocks down Broadway could hear the screams that issued from both cars. People began to run from all the side streets to see what was the matter, and in a few minutes a crowd of 2,000 was gathered around the mangled bodies of the horses. The motorman of the south-bound car, No. 2,671, was John Foster, and the motorman of the other, No. 2,666, was Edward Whipple.

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OUT TO-DAY

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April Number

Edited by JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

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HON. JACOB A. CANTOR, President of the Borough of Manhattan, writes of "The Manhattan of the Future."

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CHOCOLATE MICE THE PRIZE.

Candy Peddler Arrested for Running a Child's Lottery.

Chocolate mice were the somewhat unusual instruments employed by William Bloch, a candy peddler, twenty-one years old, of 19 Henry Street, to inoculate the infants of the lower east side with the gambling fever. So successful has he been that when Nemesis descended upon him yesterday in the person of Policeman Little of the Delancey Street Station a roll of bills as big as a hornets' nest was found in his pockets. This was little to be wondered at, however, for the chances were ten to one in favor of his game, each mouse that he disposed of bringing him ten coppers from his juvenile clients, though mice just as big can be bought almost anywhere in the city for a penny.

Little, in arraigning Bloch in the Essex Market Court soon after, said that when he spied Bloch he was standing in front of Grammar School 4 at Rivington and Ridge Streets, with a big market basket full of chocolate mice on his arm, and literally besieged by the smaller pupils. He also carried a small cardboard box in which were fifty folded slips. On one, the capital prize, was scrawled: "You win three mice." Another awarded two, and the third one mouse, there being forty-seven blanks. It cost 1 cent to draw a slip. Little told the Magistrate that the mouse lottery was not Bloch's sole property, as other candy peddlers do the same thing. He had caught Bloch, however, who was then fined $10 on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Dr. Norman L. Rowe's Marriage.

Dr. Norman L. Rowe of Jersey City, who went away two weeks ago, ostensibly to visit friends in Washington, D. C., returned yesterday and surprised his friends by announcing his marriage to Miss Alfaretta Strang, daughter of S. J. Strang of Houston, Texas. The ceremony was performed on March 16. Dr. Rowe made Miss Strang's acquaintance while she was taking a trained nurse's course at Christ Hospital, of the staff of which he is a member.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE MAYOR AND THE LIQUOR TRADE

We own we do not quite see the point of the Mayor's reply to the communication of Mr. GEORGE F. GMINDER, representing "The National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association." Mr. GMINDER had expressed a desire to call upon the Mayor for the purpose of protesting against the bill, now pending at Albany, whereby the license fee of liquor dealers is to be advanced 50 per cent. In reply, the Mayor asks him if it is true that the liquor dealers pay the association which Mr. GMINDER represents $5 a week, and, if so, what they pay it for. Distinctly, it seems to us, this answer is "not responsive." Suppose the liquor dealers pay. Or suppose they don't. If they think they get value for their payments, what business of the Mayor are their payments at all? If they do not get value, equally what business is it of his, so long as they are satisfied to pay.

Of course, we all understand GMINDER, and also LEMMINGER. They are engaged in holding a political club over the head of the Mayor and threatening him with the opposition of the "liquor interest." Is that any reason why the Mayor should not hear what they have to say, and thereafter come out like a man, telling what, according to his view, is the best regulation of their traffic in the public interest, and, to begin with, letting them know whether he is or is not in favor of the pending bill? As a matter of fact, and also as a matter of "politics," how increasingly plain it is that the Mayor's shilly-shally about the excise question is the greatest element of weakness in the cause of municipal reform, which, except for that, is in so very wholesome and promising a situation?

THE FRENCH "CONGREGATIONS."

The vote of the Chamber of Deputies, refusing the right to monks to engage in teaching, ends, for the present, that phase of the conflict between Church and State in France. One cannot help thinking that the conflict ought never to have arisen. With enough of good sense and good feeling on each side, it would not have arisen. "All wars," it has been said, "are at bottom misunderstandings." That is particularly true of such conflicts as have arisen and been fomented in France. As a rule, you would not expect a German, least of all an official Prussian, to shine by contrast with a German in the article of tact. It is clear, all the same, that the "suaviter in modo" of Count VON BUELOW has attained without friction the result which M. COMBES has attained, if at all, at the cost of a tremendous friction. We learn that the Bishop of Treves, who has renewed the Kulturkampf in the interest of the Ursuline Convent of his episcopal city, in the "young ladies' school" of which he happened to be interested, has withdrawn, with an apology, his insistence that the daughters of the faithful should undergo punishment if they attended the State high school for girls. And at the same time we learn that the Combes Ministry has won, on the question of not authorizing the monks to teach the boys, by a vote of 300 to 257.

Three hundred to 257 is rather a narrow majority on so vital a question. M. COMBES himself had, it appears, accepted in principle the notion of judging each "congregation" on its own merits, and consequently of allowing each to plead its own cause before the Chamber. But such a course is clearly, politically speaking, impracticable. The separate merits of each case might properly be argued before a chief of bureau, but surely not before the National Legislature. All the cases were, finally, brought before that body in a lump, and judged in a lump, with the result that France declares, in effect, that no public instruction but the State instruction is henceforth to be recognised.

A majority of 43, in a vote of 557, is really too narrow a margin in such an issue. How very much better it would evidently have been for the French statesmen to have done what the German statesmen in a like case did. That was to come to an understanding with the head of the Church. Count VON BUELOW may fairly flatter himself that his troubles on this score are at an end. M. COMBES cannot disguise from himself that his troubles are only beginning.

MARCONI AND THE BRITISH POST OFFICE.

The negotiations between the Marconi Company and the British Government have ended unsatisfactorily. The Post Office authorities have issued instructions for the construction of a wire between Poldhu and the telegraph station at Falmouth, but have declined any more intimate relations with it.

It would be a pleasure to learn that this concession places the Marconi system on a plane of equality with the cable in a fair competition for business. Unfortunately it does not appear to do so. The systems are linked, but it is still uncertain to what extent this physical connection means practical union. A message received at Poldhu and turned over to the telegraph office at that point will probably be forwarded to destination. To refuse this service would be churlish and purposeless, since messages could not be declined if offered at any office to which they had been conveyed by messenger. It does not yet appear, however, that the Post Office authorities are ready to say that they will receive messages with the understanding and condition that they will be wired to Cornwall and thence projected by etheric impulses to a ship at sea or to Canada. The London Daily News says:

> The Government consents to the two systems being linked, but it does not consent to messages being exchanged. So far as immediate advantage is concerned, therefore, neither the Marconi Company nor the public has cause for exuberant rejoicings. True, the concession involves one immediate boon, which, though of modest dimensions, is not to be disregarded. It will be possible for the public to visit the London office of the Marconi Company, and there hand in messages intended for ships at sea or for Canada. For, as the reader will scarcely need to be told, the decision of the Post Office not to consent at present to intercommunication between the system of visible wires and the system of invisible waves reposes on a purely negative basis. No prohibition will be necessary. Nay, there will be nothing to prevent the public sending to Poldhu from any part of the country messages intended for Hertzian transmission from Cornwall. All that will happen is that the clerk in the telegraph office will decline to accept payment for wireless transatlantic transmission.

This looks like very small business on the part of the British Postal authorities. The further experimental development of the Marconi system which the Government affects to desire will not be facilitated by placing in its way obstructions which serve no good purpose.

CAPT. PIPER'S OBJECT LESSON.

The object lesson which Capt. PIPER, Deputy Police Commissioner, is giving at the intersection of Broadway and Canal Street in handling streams of traffic moving at right angles, is interesting and commands popular approval. It systematizes what has always been the method by which the traffic of intersecting streets, both important thoroughfares, has accommodated itself, and is neither a discovery nor an invention. It is followed at every railway junction, and must be at every street corner, if confusion, congestion, and frequent blocks are to be avoided. When the right of way is given to the north and south travel, the east and west travel is checked and held suspended. This gives the pedestrian an opportunity to cross safely with the movement of traffic. It saves time instead of wasting it, and the only person inconvenienced is the obstinate and insolent truck driver, with a vehicle so strong and heavy that it is safe from injury, who jams his way in with no clear idea how he is to get out, and finds a congenial opportunity for the exercise of his vocabulary in the resulting altercations with those whom he has tied up in hard knots.

It is of course a new experience to the truck and hack driver of New York to find that he is amenable to any rules save those of his own making; but perhaps the lesson will be of value to him, and if impressed upon him with sufficient force it may be of public advantage in many ways. That he has not a right of way through or over anything and anybody which impedes his progress, and that it is not incumbent upon the driver of a frailer vehicle to "pull up," or upon the pedestrian to dodge and scramble for safety when the driver bears down upon him. These are hard and practical facts which the police might very well aid in impressing upon the truckman by whatever means are effective to that end.

GERMAN PROFESSORS IN POLITICS.

Nothing in the present crusade of Germany against the Monroe Doctrine is more amusing than the manner in which the authority of the German professors is invoked, and successfully invoked, to fire the German national heart against the American pretension. Not only because the German professor has so often shown how easily he can be "got at" by official influence, but also, and particularly, by reason of the intrinsic absurdity of starting out on a career of "weltherrschaft" with an advance guard of German professors.

A correspondent of The London Spectator has been collecting "blasts" of the German professorial "trumpet" "against the monstrous regiment" of the Monroe Doctrine. One of the professors is particularly amusing. It is the Herr Gelehrte WALTENHAUERN, who has written a book, which the correspondent has managed to read, on "Germany and the Commercial Policy of the United States of America." This powerful though illegible work was published in 1898, while our war with Spain was in progress, and strongly advocated the immediate acquisition, by Germany, of the Danish West Indies. Incidentally, he observes: "The United States are now involved with Spain, and have no money to spare." Upon this incidental observation the correspondent of The Spectator remarks: "The amazing childishness of this last remark makes one think that Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK is right in his skepticism as to 'the alleged superior education of German publicists.'"

That is quite true. But it is also true that Germany, that the German Government, in the pursuit of its policy of expansion, feels itself to have come up against a serious obstacle in the Monroe Doctrine. We can understand, and even sympathise with, the German position. Germany has no doubt a need of expansion. She has been satisfying it, for half a century, by the migration of her people, who benefit every land to which they come. But what the professors overlook is that the expansion of unofficial Germany, by the individual emigration of individual Germans, has nothing at all to do with the expansion of official and political Germany. This latter cause is one which does not commend itself to anybody but official Prussians. It is not a compelling need at all, like that of German expansion, which has for half a century been satisfying itself, without calling in the German Government at all. The German professors may be willing to confuse the two things, when they are "shown cause." But the two things are perfectly distinct. One is a national and "ethnic" necessity, the other only a dynastic vanity. That the dynasty should be able to suborn the professors is conceivable enough. But the notion of starting out on a crusade for the conquest of the world with an advance guard of schoolmasters is as novel as it is comic. And whoever impartially considers the procedures of the Prussian schoolmasters in support of the contention of the HOHENZOLLERNS that the German need of expansion is only the Hohenzollern need of ostentation, must agree with The London Spectator when it says of the project set forth by the Prussian professors: "If this is the spirit in which the Germans propose to enter upon a struggle, commercial or military, with the United States, Heaven help them."

"IS SAUL ALSO AMONG THE PROFITS"?

We know of nothing more calculated to cheer up the optimist and the believer in human perfectibility along his road, which, though not "here and now" lonely, since most of us are optimists and "bulls," is undoubtedly, at times, thorny, than the recent manifesto of our esteemed contemporary, Mr. JAMES R. KEENE.

We do not in the least pretend to understand the merits of our esteemed contemporary's controversy with the present management of the Union Pacific, and Heaven forefend that we should have any opinion about it. What, in the slang of the day, "takes us," is simply that our esteemed contemporary should be appearing as the champion of the "honest investor" in so highly active a stock as that in question, and that his blood should boil at the oppression to which that more or less mythical character has been subjected.

Of course we are familiar, forensically speaking, with the proposition of the honest investor in active stocks. Sometimes, on the lips of eloquent and lachrymose counsel, he appears as "the widow and the orphan." We were prepared for his appearance on those inured and venal lips, but not on the lips of our esteemed and aleatory contemporary. It is a pleasure and a refreshment to write, in the list of those whose hearts bleed for the supposititious widow and the hypothetical orphan, next after the honored name of JOHN W. GATES, the name of the equally illustrious and "operative" JAMES R. KEENE.

THE MANUAL OF THE MOTORMAN.

A little book entitled "How to Become a Competent Motorman," which we are told is "indorsed by the leading railroad managers of the United States," has reached this office, and its eager perusal has not been repaid in the kind of knowledge sought. In the field it covers it seems to be correct and complete. It describes very clearly the several types of car-propelling devices in use, tells how to control them in starting, stopping, and running at varying rates of speed, and ends with a brief catechism of questions the answers to which are supposed to tell the motorman what to do in all kinds of what may be called technical emergencies. No doubt all of this is extremely useful. The motorman should perfectly understand his apparatus and have it at all times under control, but that having learned this he will thereupon find himself a "competent motorman" is a hope which is destined to disappointment.

Assuming him quite familiar with his propelling apparatus and able to pass a satisfactory examination as to every detail thereof, he still needs to know many things and requires more than average skill in the doing of them. This prompts us to supplement the manual referred to with a few practical suggestions which are the outgrowth rather of observation than of experience:

(1) Keep one hand on the controller and the other on the brake handle. Each may have to be thrown into action very quickly, by revolving them in opposite directions. If nature has not endowed you with a double-barreled mind, you would do well to spend as much as possible of your time off duty in learning to describe circles in the air with both hands simultaneously, turning them in opposite directions. This will be good exercise and have the incidental advantage of entertaining the children.

(2) One leg must be kept free of other engagements to actuate the gong. Practice in the waltz step will be useful in giving the elasticity and flexibility to the ankle which rapid and continuous gong ringing demands. No specific duties are assigned to the other leg, and it will be found useful to stand on. If you are grateful for mercies enjoyed and blessings received, some part of your leisure may be employed in giving thanks that you lack the equipment of a prehensile tail, or something would be found for that to do which would further subdivide your attention.

(3) Do not deem it part of your duty to maintain a flirtation with an attractive young woman if she chances to be seated near the front of the car. There is no great harm in that in itself considered, but it is distracting, and you have enough to attend to without it.

(4) It is not wise to see how near you can come to an obstructing or crossing vehicle without hitting it. Your judgment of distances and relative speeds may not be inerrant. Of course you should have a clear right of way, but this is not always possible, and taking the chances of facilitating the clearing of it by impact when obstructed is expensive. It may cost you your job.

(5) If you find it necessary to swear at the conductor, do so in an undertone. It will have just as much value and the passengers will be better pleased. To follow the bell involves less responsibility than to keep an eye on the rear end of the car to make sure that your colleague is attending to business.

(6) It is exceedingly good fun to grind a hack or a private carriage between your car and an elevated railroad pillar, and the chances are that the blame will fall chiefly on the driver; but it does not further the interests of the company to do this often, and it would be wiser to enjoy yourself in other ways.

(7) In the matter of leisurely pedestrians you must, of course, use your discretion. That they should scamper for safety when they hear your bell goes without saying. If they don't—well, deal as gently with the erring as possible. Perhaps they don't know any better than to cross a street when a trolley car is in sight. Be patient toward all men—and women; especially toward cripples, old people, and heedless children. If you could teach them anything by running them down and pulverising them, it would be different. As the rule, however, to be struck by a trolley car is not educational. Those to whom it happens rarely learn anything from it of future use to them or others.

These suggestions might be continued indefinitely. They merely serve to show how incomplete is a manual of motor-manipulation which deals exclusively with mechanism and currents.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Among the bills which the House had failed either to pass or to refuse to pass when Congress adjourned was that particularly bad one the purpose of which was to revive the old system of making advance allotments from the unearned wages of sailors. This bill had slipped through the Senate unopposed and almost unnoticed, and its friends had hoped that it would be equally successful in escaping public attention in the lower chamber, as only in that case could they expect to avoid antagonism even more dangerous to themselves than to their scheme. They were, however, disappointed. A few friends of the sailors chanced to see what was going on and began to talk and write about it, and the desire for prompt and undebated action on the bill was foiled. So the bill died in the confusion of the session's last hours. It would have been better if it had been deliberately killed, after a full revelation of its iniquity, but dead is dead, and though there is nothing to prevent those who would profit from a renewal of the old exploitation of the helpless children of the sea from trying again when the lawmakers reassemble, the passage of time works against the probability of their success. No matter how much it may be denied, the world is getting better, or at least more sensitive to obvious robbery of the weak, and it is safe to say that with every year the difficulty of getting such a bill as this through Congress will become smaller and smaller. The allotment system was profitable to "crimps" and convenient for some shipowners, but it always was and always would be an undoubted curse to the sailors, an absolute bar to their mental and moral improvement, and a chain by which they were held in something very much like slavery.

—From Vienna by way of London come more stories of experiences in the United States told by Dr. LORENZ to his friends. Some of their details are hard to treat as anything except as proofs that the doctor has a sense of humor and likes to create astonishment as well as to set dislocated bones; but the stories that awaken doubt as to their absolute accuracy all seem to have their scene laid in Chicago, and it's hard to say just what couldn't happen there. Dr. LORENZ gave, for instance, a particularly diverting account of the examination to which he was subjected when the point of practicing surgery without a State license was raised. He said that the first question asked by the Chicago Board of Physicians was: "How do you like Chicago?" and that in reply he spoke long and enthusiastically about the wonders of the city. "And the woman of Chicago," continued the examiner, "have you ever seen such beauty anywhere else in the world?" "They are all Queens, simply Queens," answered the doctor, and with that, according to his account, the examination ended, except for the payment of a fee, and he received a "diploma authorising him to practice in the States of Illinois and Ohio." It is the last touch that lends an air of unverisimilitude to an otherwise well capitulated and convincing narrative. Another story relates to the time just before the license was issued, when rumors of a possible—or impossible—arrest were in circulation. One evening the doctor noticed that a big policeman was following him in the street, and when the officer touched him on the shoulder he thought the dreaded moment had come. But after the policeman had asked: "Are you the great man from Vienna?" and the doctor had confessed his identity as modestly as the question would permit, all he had to endure was a grasp of the hand somewhat painful, but entirely friendly, accompanied by the assurance that "It is a great honor for me to shake hands with you!"

—Already the representatives of the lighting companies are attacking the accuracy of the calculations by which it has been figured out that it would pay the city to own and operate its own electric plant. This evidences the wisdom of said representatives in two ways—first, because it will distract attention from the other calculations by which it has been figured out that the city is paying outrageous prices for the lights the companies are now supplying; and, second, because the municipal ownership people always have been very bad bookkeepers, with a most deplorable tendency to ignore certain large items of expense which municipal plants can no more avoid than can the private corporations. Indeed, the latter do sometimes manage partly to escape some of these charges, such as taxes and payment for special privileges, while the municipalities never do so in reality. Not to get revenue that would otherwise come in is, of course, the same thing as paying it, and yet the public ownership advocates often forget this very obvious fact. And then we were told when the advantages of municipal operation were enumerated that the city would get conduit room for its underground wires free of charge—a most nonsensical statement and a most illusory freedom, the so-called free conduits being a part of the price for which the privilege to lay the other conduits was purchased. Cities can get something for nothing just as often as individuals can—which is never. Which assertion, no doubt, will again arouse our good friend and correspondent, the weigher and gauger.

—Almost daily we are privileged to publish in our local columns a true tale of how somebody—as often a woman as a man—who has seen a brutal driver abusing a horse and has not only interfered with the performance, but has brought about the driver's arrest and subsequent conviction in court. At first thought this might seem to prove that New York horses are more frequently maltreated than horses elsewhere, and to be, therefore, a cause for humiliation, and not for rejoicing. The first thought, however, would be wrong, as first thoughts so often are. What these incidents really prove is that the New York public has attained a particularly high level in its disapproval of cruelty to animals and that there is not a street in the city where it is safe to commit acts which not many years ago would have passed entirely unnoticed by any except the regularly appointed and waged agents of the protective societies. Now almost everybody is glad to serve as such an agent for no other reward than personal satisfaction, and the punishments for brutality are frequent simply because hardly a single display of it goes unnoticed. At present not one horse is kicked or pounded where a hundred were in the days before the enormity of these offenses was generally realised, and a large majority of the cases that do come up are based on comparatively mild forms of torture. The advance made in this direction is nothing less than remarkable, and in it New York is well to the front, if it does not actually lead. HENRY BERGH did not live here in vain, and if he could return he would find none to hoot and hate him, as not a few did when he began his great work.

OBJECTIONS TO CITY DOGS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the tragic death of a little boy from hydrophobia, is there no redress for the people of New York from the scourge of dogs? Aside from the actual menace to life, there is the secondary consideration—danger to health.

Thousands of these disease-breeding animals roam the streets at large, and as many more are held in leash, and the latter are the ones that make our sidewalks unclean, and in cases impassable.

The dog is by nature a filthy animal, and no high pedigree restrains it from "nosing about" in microbe-laden refuse. How then, upon the score of cleanliness alone, can people fondle such animals, and allow children to play with them?

The crowded city is no place for dogs, and the time has come for our Assemblymen and our Board of Health to take immediate action upon this subject.

A WOMAN TAXPAYER.

New York, March 17, 1903.

SENATOR AND GOVERNOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Though "Tom" and "Ben" at odds may seem
And thought by some to disagree,
'Tis safe to claim it's all a fake
As nothing of the sort we'll see.

It suits them both this game to play
And lack of harmony pretend;
'Twill soon be found without a doubt
They do not in the least contend.

The reported difference between the Senator and Governor is quite delusive. It has no foundation in fact, but serves the purpose of each to have the supposition or belief prevalent that such antagonism exists; and, to those who ardently crave the upset of the Senator, it is quite comforting to harbor the thought that harmony does not prevail.

Sober second thought cannot but convince the most credulous of the shallowness of this belief, and that such a condition has no reality. When it is considered that the Governor was formerly Chairman of the State Committee—a most potent and subservient agency of the Senator—also that his re-election in November last was by so extremely narrow a margin (9,000) there need be no apprehension of so radical a change of base on his part, or that he has become possessed of quite so large a share of independence as to create alienation from so close an ally and so skilful a manipulator as the aged Senator.

Oh, no—it can truthfully be said that notwithstanding the apparent absence of conference or consultation respecting certain important State legislation, there is unquestionably an understanding whereby the little game of disagreement is being played for all it is worth. OBSERVER.

New York, March 16, 1903.

The Lee Monument.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I believe in the divine command "When thine enemy hunger, feed him," &c., but I do not believe in being taxed for a monument to him, while there are thousands of unmarked graves of those who fell fighting for the preservation of this Union which the said enemy tried to destroy. The best thing for Gen. Lee's memory is to let it rest. I think that is what he would prefer. J. C.

of Third Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Army Corps.

Pittsburg, March 16, 1903.

NUGGETS.

Charity with a Free Hand.

Tramp—Is dis all yer kin gimme—er cupful uv cold water?

Kind Lady—Of course not. You can have as many cupfuls as you want.—Chicago News.

His Reputation.

Upgardson—On the strength of your recommendation, I lent Bilcombe $5 the other day, and now I find he's a confirmed deadbeat that never pays his debts. You told me he was a man of established reputation.

Atom—So he is. That's the reputation he has established.—Chicago Tribune.

The Real Worry.

Ned—I'm dreadfully worried about my debts.

Jack—It must be very annoying to be continually dunned.

Ned—Oh, hang the duns! What worries me is the fact that I can't get any more credit.—Kansas City Journal.

An Unhappy Suggestion.

Miss Younathyng—And what would you say, George, if I were to tell you I didn't believe one word you say regarding the lasting qualities of your affection?

George—I would say that you are far too wise for any ordinary man to marry. Good-bye.—Baltimore American.

The Complaining Passenger.

"That man," said the Guilford Avenue conductor, "is as inconsistent as he is ungrateful."

"Why, what is the matter now?"

"Why, t'other day he made a big kick because he had to hang on a strap, and now he's growling because he can't find a strap."—Baltimore News.

SPRING.

Winfield Hazelbaum in Los Angeles Herald.

In the Spring my lady's fancy lightly turns
To thoughts of clothes.
Though just where the money'll come from,
'tis the good Lord only knows.
She must have an Easter bonnet—how I
shudder at the cost—
And an Easter gown to match it, else she
thinks that all is lost;
Some new gloves go with the outfit, and a
pair of dainty shoes,
And with all the styles to look at, it is
awful hard to choose.
Several hundred yards of ribbon, every hue
the rainbow knows,
And some lace and other fixings, she will
need for her new clothes.

As I said before, my lady's fancy turns to
thoughts of clothes
In the Spring, when man is busted, but it's
proper, I suppose;
And I wouldn't give a cestime for a man
who'd make a roar
When my lady starts to talk about her
Easter clothes once more.
For the man who don't enjoy it, when she
prances down the aisle,
Conscious of the eyes upon her, with a
happy little smile—
Which means there's not another like the
one upon her bonnet—
Is a brute, and I am thinking that he'd
better, far, be dead.

DEFENDS THE GERMAN ACTION IN VENEZUELA

Speech in the Reichstag by Chancellor von Buelow.

AMERICAN PAPER ATTACKED

Its "Lying Legends" Denounced—Members of the Reichstag Harshly Criticise Baron von Sternburg.

BERLIN, March 19.—An important discussion on foreign affairs, and especially Germany's recent action in Venezuela, took place in the Reichstag to-day. The Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, spoke in defense of the Government's attitude and actions.

The House was discussing the Foreign Office section of the budget, and Baron von Hertling, Centre Party, referred to the Venezuela affair. He said public opinion at first demanded action, since Germany's honor seemed engaged, but after action had been taken, apparently with success, public opinion changed and doubts arose as to whether it was necessary for Germany to risk so much.

Count von Bülow replied. He said:

"The Venezuela matter was from the very beginning neither a question of territorial acquisition nor of glory for us, but of a settlement through extraordinary means of business which had been complicated by the debtor's untrustworthiness, in which, of course, the maintenance of our honor played a part. We were able to establish our claim only through common action with England and Italy. It was not merely a question of arranging the matter in hand, but of giving a warning which would serve for the future. The mere money standpoint must not control in such cases. We dare not submit to breaches of the law, otherwise we would not need ships or cannon. But, of course, the Venezuela case was exceptional. We shall not always dispose of such matters through force, but our action will depend upon special circumstances."

"Proof that force was necessary here is seen from the fact that the English Government also resorted to forcible measures, whereas it is a well-known principle of England's commercial policy that everybody investing private capital abroad does so at his own risk. We found ourselves in a dilemma, but nobody can reproach us with acting without sobriety and calmness. We had to take care that our relations with other powers should not be disturbed through this relatively subordinate matter. There was no lack of attempts to create such a disturbance.

BUELOW BLAMES THE PRESS.

"I here refer, of course, to no Government, but to the press, which attempted to engender ill-will between the Governments at London, Berlin, and Rome, on the one side and the United States on the other. The most ungrounded and silliest rumors were circulated, as if we designed to land troops, make conquests, or violate the integrity of the South American republics. In such lying legends one American paper was specially great. It invented an official of its own in the Foreign Office here, who informed the paper that we wanted to swallow Venezuela first, then Colombia, and finally Brazil."

This statement of the Chancellor called forth loud laughter. He continued:

"These perfidious attempts to sow discord were frustrated through the loyalty of the Cabinets and the confidence in the honesty of our policy. These fantastic and malicious stories, to our satisfaction, failed of their intended effect. Our relations with England and the United States remained intact and our demands on Venezuela are to be regarded as accepted according to the protocol settling the controversy."

Count von Bülow then summarised the terms of the protocol, mentioning that Venezuela had already paid the first installment of the German indemnity. The Chancellor added:

"The claims of the second class have not yet been subjected to investigation. The Venezuelan Government is ready to co-operate in a joint commission at Caracas in investigating and fixing the amounts of these claims. The third-class claims will also be settled.

"The cost of the blockade cannot yet be stated, but it is small. We have decided not to make a demand that Venezuela pay an indemnity to cover the cost of the blockade, owing to the rather hopeless financial condition of that country. We attained what we wanted, and what, under the circumstances was attainable. The action against Venezuela was inaugurated without a fanfare of trumpets, but with all necessary vigor, and was carried to the end without weakness and within expedient bounds."

THE RENEWAL OF THE DREIBUND.

The Chancellor then spoke of the Dreibund, saying:

"It was renewed unchanged at the proper time, which proves that it is not an accidental or temporary constellation. Its object is the maintenance of the status quo and peace. The Dreibund is the most peaceful, the strongest, the most lasting, and the most elastic of alliances. I took care that the tariff and other political questions should not be mixed up with the renewal of the Dreibund.

"Reference has been made here to my remark that the Dreibund is no longer absolutely necessary to us. Even the German papers, which should have known better, drew false conclusions from those words. With that utterance I did not damage the prospects of the renewal of the Dreibund or render it difficult. On the contrary, I facilitated it, even substantially, against elements that wanted to prevent its renewal. I only meant that Germany did not need an alliance more than any other power. The foreign press last year repeatedly asserted that the Dreibund had lost its significance. That judgment I measure which we must leave to those who were disappointed at its renewal. They are wearing tanners whose hides a freshet has carried off. The Dreibund will have the same weight in the scales of politics as formerly."

The Chancellor then touched on the Macedonian question. "Germany," he said, "adheres to the fundamental principle not to pursue an active policy in the Balkans, and agrees to every measure leading to an actual improvement in the conditions without shaking Turkey's territorial integrity. Russia's and Austria's proposals met these requirements skillfully. We shall never refuse our co-operation where a question of the maintenance of peace is involved."

ATTACKS ON VON STERNBURG.

Prof. Hasse of Leipsic University (Pan-German and National Liberal) said:

"I am not satisfied with the settlement of the Venezuelan affair. Formal expiation has not taken place. The moral effect of our co-operation with other powers and our invitation of intermediation of America will be to increase Americ[illegible]'s reputation, while ours sinks. I attribute the hostile attitude of the Venezuelans to American intervention. The behavior of our Minister at Washington, Baron Speck von Sternburg, has been of such a character that the United States should pay his salary. I refer to his well-known interview, in which he even censured the late Prince Bismarck's policy as being antiquated. The interview shows to a high degree his vanity and that the flattaries of President Roosevelt were a strong dose. I have no words in which to characterise his action. He even ventures to place the President on the same plane as the German Emperor. Why, that is an incredible lack of national spirit. One can really call this gentleman Germany's Expiatory Envoy to the United States."

Herr Oertel (Agrarian) said:

"We came out of the Venezuela affair fairly well. I cannot pass a more favorable opinion. The affair was not suited for fanfares. If it were merely a question of the claims of the Disconto Gesellschaft and its Venezuelan railway, I would say 'Hands off.' I rejoice over the co-operation with England, for the latter showed an energetic activity from which our statesman could learn a lesson."

Referring to the interview which the New York correspondent of a Berlin paper had with Minister von Sternburg, Herr Oertel remarked:

"I never read more foolish sentences. I do not take it ill of Sternburg that he assembled the commanding Generals of the Seventh Great Power (the German expression for Fourth Estate) around him. He can learn much from them."

Chancellor von Bülow, in the course of a second speech, repelled Prof. Hasse's assertion that Germany could have achieved more in Venezuela. He said:

"Prof. Hasse is not satisfied with material satisfaction. He wants a special act of expiation. I should like to know what the professor had in mind. Does he wish the Emperor to send an Ambassador to France [illegible] Fashoda affair?"

Loud laughter followed the Chancellor's last remark.

ROSEBERY'S STATEMENT DENIED.

Continuing, the Chancellor denied Lord Rosebery's statement in the British House of Lords that Germany obtained twelve-fold more from Venezuela than England. He added:

"Lord Rosebery's calculation was mathematically and politically incorrect. The advantages have been pretty equally distributed generally, and in the Venezuela affair in particular. According to my opinion, we got all out of Venezuela that the circumstances permitted. An attempt to accomplish more would, in view of my knowledge of the conditions in Venezuela and according to my judgment of international politics, have been a mistake."

The Chancellor denied Baron von Hertling's assertion that some of the Germans in Venezuela complained of the "cold water application which we made to Venezuela" because the other foreign accountants there obtained advantage from Germany's course.

"It was best," said the Chancellor, "before beginning military steps that we exhaust every possibility of securing a peaceable settlement, and, having begun military action, that we keep within reasonable and moderate limits." Count von Bülow added:

"Prof. Hasse and Herr Oertel made sharp attacks on our representative at Washington. I had already caused a denial to be printed in the North German Gazette of the report that Baron von Sternburg used the language attributed to him, especially the statements that he said Prince Bismarck's policy was antiquated, and that a Minister should represent the interests of the country to which he is accredited as well as the interests of his own country. The journalists misunderstood Baron von Sternburg, as he explained in his report to the Foreign Office. I must beg the members not to attack the German representatives at so important a post as Washington on reports which were later proved untrue."

Prof. Hasse also mentioned that Baron von Sternburg married an American lady. Professor Hasse appears to be in favor of marry foreigners have been treated differently at different times, which is only natural. Such cases cannot all be decided by the same formula. The principle has been held, especially under Count von Caprivi, that a German diplomat must marry only a German woman. Prince Bismarck emphasised the same principle, but he permitted numerous exceptions."

The Chancellor then mentioned cases in which Prince Bismarck allowed distinguished German diplomats to marry foreigners. He referred to the case of Count von Schweinitz, who was German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and quoted Prince Bismarck's letter giving him permission to marry an American, as follows:

"Refusal to grant permission to Count von Schweinitz to marry an American would involve an extremely unfavorable influence upon our relations with the United States, which have been so carefully promoted. There are enough tendencies at work against us in America, and our refusal would be utilised in a hostile sense.

"I believe, therefore," Count von Bülow continued, "that we can apply the same principle to our present representative at Washington. Prince Bismarck took the greatest care to foster good relations with America. Our overseas interests are to-day much more weighty than in the seventies or eighties, and nobody can dispute that our relations with America are just as important now."

Subsequently Chancellor von Bülow repelled an attack by Prof. Hasse upon Hungary for its treatment of German residents.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Minister, has decided not to reply to or comment in any way on the attacks made on him in the Reichstag. He said to-night:

"Obviously it would be improper for a diplomat to comment upon the utterances or actions of an official of any branch of his Government."

In diplomatic circles here it is the expectation, based on European advices, that the Minister is shortly to be decorated by Emperor William in consideration of his services here in connection with the Venezuelan negotiations, and that his elevation to the rank of Ambassador will be announced before long.

UNITED STATES-CHINESE NEGOTIATIONS RENEWED

American Treaty Provides Among Other Things That Peking and Mukden Be Opened to Trade.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, March 20.—The treaty revision negotiations, says the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, continue to drag their slow course, barren of results.

The correspondent says that the United States Commissioner recently objected to discussing the treaty further with the Chinese representatives unless the latter received fuller powers. The objection was afterward withdrawn and the negotiations were resumed on Wednesday.

The Japanese Commissioners show increasing restiveness, which, says the correspondent, is natural in the present condition of affairs.

Meanwhile the Chinese are content to drift without a policy or the prospect of reform.

By The Associated Press.

SHANGHAI, March 19.—The American commercial treaty, which has just been handed to the Chinese Commissioners, stipulates that Peking, Mukden (capital of Manchuria), and Takuan (near the River Yalu) be opened in the manner that treaty ports are opened.

The treaty provides for the safeguarding of commercial interests in Manchuria and for the abolition of the likin tax and native customs stations excepting those on the frontier. It provides also that there shall also be an import duty of 5 per cent, that no further taxes shall be imposed on exports, the maximum being 7½ per cent, that no tax shall be imposed upon coal or opium when these products are declared at the customs stations, the taxes on them being collected at the places of production, and that Americans shall have the right to obtain mining lands anywhere in China.

Provision is also made in the treaty for the protection of trade marks, patents, and copyrights.

Russian Gets a High Chinese Post.

SHANGHAI, March 19.—It is reported here that the Russian financial adviser has been appointed a member of the Board of Revenue at Peking.

AUSTRIAN PREMIER PRAISED.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, March 20.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says an address made by Dr. von Körber, the Austrian Premier, in defense of the compact with Hungary, evokes tributes from certain Austrian papers of the Premier's failure to fulfill the high expectations engendered by former speeches. These papers say that Dr. von Körber is able to plead extenuating circumstances for the conclusion of the compact rather than to challenge Austrian opinion by displaying pride in the achievement.

The correspondent says the speech shows that Dr. von Körber is fully alive to the importance of economic union with Hungary. By avoiding valiloquence he has proved the possession of the ability to adopt means to ends which is the first requisite of statesmanship.

MOORISH REBEL LEADER ACTIVE.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, March 20.—The Times's correspondent at Tangier says the imperial army remains near Fez. It is uncertain whether or not the Sultan will leave the capital. The uneasiness of the native officials is increasing and they make no secret of their pessimistic feelings.

The rebel leader is again very active. He is sending letters inciting to rebellion to many tribes. The letters bear the cipher of the Sultan's elder brother.

By The Associated Press.

TANGIER, March 19.—Owing to the spread of the rebellion the Government advises to be responsible for the safety of Europeans traveling in the interior of the country.

is 2,386,000 bushels, averaging 1.26 over the area sown. It is the lowest yield in twenty-eight years.

PREMIER COMBES MAY RESIGN.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, March 20.—It is the opinion in well-informed circles, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, that within four or five months there are likely to be Ministerial changes. When Premier Combes took office it was understood to be for the special purpose of carrying out the associations law.

M. Rouvier is mentioned for the Premiership, and M. Etienne, the leader of the Colonial Party, for the Foreign Office.

"OLD HEIDELBERG" IN LONDON

Produced by George Alexander at the St. James's Theatre—Well Acted and Well Received.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, March 20.—The Times's critic says of "Old Heidelberg," the English version of "Alt Heidelberg," produced by George Alexander last evening at the St. James's Theatre, that it is an agreeable play—Anglo-Teutonically agreeable. It is agreeable because it "confuses our sense of national identity."

Nothing, says the critic, could be more German than the presentation of the open-air, free life of the students, with its mingled sentiment and beer drinking; nothing more German than the frigid, stifling atmosphere of the Karlsburg Court. But nothing could be more English than George Alexander as the Prince, in spite of his name and titles; nothing more English than Eva Moore as Kathie, the Prince's humble sweetheart, or Mr. Beveridge as the Prince's tutor. Even the heart disease which carries the tutor off before the last act is thoroughly English.

The play is well acted and was well received.

BEATRICE BOWMAN'S RECITAL.

Beatrice Bowman, a young singer who has studied in this city, and is now, it is reported, about to go abroad to pursue her work further, gave a concert last evening in Mendelssohn Hall. It was an entertainment planned upon dignified lines, and brought forward the concert giver in pieces few in number but of ambitious character. They were the aria "Ombra Leggiera," from Meyerbeer's "Dinorah"; the "Indian Bell Song" from Delibes's "Lakmé"; two songs by Taubert, "Der Bauer" and "Glöcklein," and Richard Strauss's "Serenade." The rest of the programme was allotted to the Dannreuther Quartet, who played three movements from Dvorak's "American" quartet, two novelletten by Glazounow, and, with Mr. Paul Tidden, Schumann's piano quintet. Mr. Tidden also played three pieces for piano solo, a "Meditation" by Tschaikowsky, a scherzo by Mendelssohn, and Chopin's polonaise, Opus 53.

Miss Bowman set a large and extremely difficult task before herself in undertaking these two florid operatic airs that tax the vocal agility and practised art of the most finished coloratura singers. She is still too immature in her technical development to do justice to them, and to herself in singing them; her voice is not yet under perfect control, and they require perfect control and finely schooled flexibility for their proper performance. Yet Miss Bowman has the kind of voice that is adapted to such music, a light and clear soprano whose quality is pleasing and which is naturally flexible. She is ambitious, and her singing showed intelligence and, in many points, a right understanding of the work before her. She has still a long way to travel and much to learn, but she gave reason last evening to hope that she has the qualities that will lead her to success. An audience of fair size and friendly disposition gave her encouragement.

NOTES OF OPERA AND DRAMA.

Otis Skinner is authority for the statement that he will not appear in musical comedy next year, contrary to the declaration of his manager. He even says that the musical play is an overdone form of amusement, and hasards the prophecy that another season will see the last of it. It is stated that his real plans are, in part, to produce on an elaborate scale the Greek tragedy "Oedipus," adapted and elaborated by a professor of Chicago University.

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Percy Williams, whose expulsion from the Association of Vaudeville Managers has been recommended by its General Board of Managers because he violated by-laws of the association in leasing the Circle Theatre, declares that if he is expelled he will take the matter to the courts. A meeting of the full Board of Managers will take place the first week in April to decide upon the expulsion.

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Anthony Hope, who arrived here recently, but refused to tell the exact nature of his visit, is said to be studying the American stage, preparatory to writing a play for one of Charles Frohman's stars. He has attended some of the most unpopular plays, for the purpose, it is understood, of learning what to avoid. There has been some talk of his writing a play for Ethel Barrymore.

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There is much packing of scenery and costumes at the Metropolitan these days in preparation for the road tour of the Grau company, which begins in Boston next week, and extends to Chicago, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg. The placard for Saturday night announces Wagner's music-drama "Die Meistersinger" as the farewell performance of the Grau management. It will be a long farewell for many of the singers, as these will not return next year.

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Much has been said for and against the retirement of Margaret Anglin from the Empire Stock Company to become a star next season. It is understood that Charles Frohman's plans regarding Miss Anglin, which are in accordance with her own wishes, are to send her to London to play in some of his companies there and then to bring her back to America as a star the season following.

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The one hundredth performance of "The Billionaire" at Daly's will be observed next Monday by the giving away of patent powder-puffs as souvenirs. This toilet article is the invention of Gertrude Paye of the company, who conceived it while journeying from Buffalo to New York. Bothered by the difficulty she had with ordinary powder puffs in traveling, she made one to her own notion, which has since been patented.

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For the series of matinée performances of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," Mrs. Burnett's child's play, to be given at the Casino beginning April 13, the cast has been completed. In the title rôle Vivian Martin and Harry C. Wright will alternate. James E. Wilson will play the Earl of Dorincourt, Chrystal Herne that of Dearest and Herman Conniers that of the solicitor.

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There will be no performance at the Garrick Theatre until Monday evening. Charles Frohman has cabled his representative here that he did not want Miss Annie Russell to make her reappearance until she had entirely recovered and showed no traces of her cold. On Monday Miss Russell will positively resume her rôle in "Mice and Men."

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A controversy having arisen regarding the correct pronunciation of the name Villion, used by E. H. Sothern in "If I Were King," Mr. Sothern last night had distributed at the Garden Theatre a printed defense of his manner—that of the liquid l. He says his defense is taken from an old English book entitled "The Poems of François Villon of Paris, printed for the Villion Society of London for Private Distribution."

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The annual testimonial given to Treasurer Al Minehan of Weber & Fields's Music Hall is set for Sunday night, April 5. In addition to the entire cast of the Weber & Fields star stock company, there will be many from the vaudeville stage, who have volunteered their services for the occasion.

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George H. Brennan, who will direct the tour of Mary Shaw in Ibsen's "Ghosts," has arranged to start in Trenton on Tuesday evening next. After playing a few of the principal cities in the East the company will make an extended journey through the Northeast, where Ibsen's name is almost a household word.

FRANCES A. MATHEWS'S PROJECT.

Will Give Up Writing Novels and Go On the Stage.

Despite the objections of her mother and family, Frances Aymar Mathews has determined to give up writing novels and to go on the stage. She has been prompted to take this step because of her satisfaction with her work as a playwright, as exemplified by "Pretty Peggy," which comes to the Herald Square Monday.

She will make her début as an actress next September, appearing in a comedy of her own writing. Her part will be that of a society woman who dogs her husband's footsteps, calling: "Tommy! Tommy!" This is the word which places her position in the category of a speaking part. The play will be produced by William A. Brady.

One of the first plays written by Miss Mathews was "Joan of Arc," for the late Fanny Davenport. Her novels include "My Lady Peggy Comes to Town," "At the Sign of the Ship," and "A Man-Woman."

FATHER STAFFORD MONSIGNOR.

Seton Hall's President Invested with the Purple Robe.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., March 19.—The Very Rev. John A. Stafford, President of Seton Hall College, was, in the chapel of the Immaculate Conception, invested with the purple robe of Monsignor this morning by Bishop O'Connor of Newark. The Papal bull announcing his elevation was read at the Pontifical mass celebrated this morning by the Rev. Charles H. Mackel, the Dean of the college Faculty.

Assisting Bishop O'Connor at the mass were the following: Deacons of honor, the Rev. James Mooney and the Rev. Felix H. O'Neill, Vice President of the college; assistant priest, the Rev. Father Mackel; deacon, the Rev. Dr. Daniel Callan, and sub-deacon, the Rev. Francis McHugh. The sermon was preached by Bishop O'Connor.

NEW ENGINE CORPORATION.

Cooley Epicycloidal Company Formed with $10,000,000 Capital.

TRENTON, N. J., March 19.—Articles incorporating the Cooley Epicycloidal Engine Company, with an authorised capital of $10,000,000, were filed at the office of the Secretary of State to-day. The company is incorporated to acquire from the Cooley Epicycloidal Engine Development Company patent rights pertaining to rotary fluid motors, meters, and pumps.

The capital stock is divided into $4,000,000 common stock, $4,000,000 reserve stock, and $2,000,000 pool stock. The reserve and pool stock are to be issued to the Cooley Epicycloidal Engine Development Company for cash or property. The incorporators are Charles S. Farquhar, George S. Taft, John F. Cooley, William C. Grey, Edward A. Phippen, D. A. Farquhar, and H. W. Longfellow, Boston, and Matthew E. Gatley, Waltham, Mass.

Princeton's Philadelphian Society.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 19.—At the yearly meeting of the Philadelphian Society, the university branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, B. O. Tatterwhile of Louisville, Ky., was elected President, F. W. Cook First Vice President, F. B. St. John Second Vice President, and A. O. Whipple Treasurer.

IN THE SHOPS.

For Palm Beach, the Summer resorts nearer home later, and for general all-Summer wear white stockings are to be seen with white shoes. There are many pretty designs in lisle thread and silk, and the same styles are to be seen in the colored hosiery. There are pretty things with the whole of the stocking, with the exception of the foot, openwork, and others have openwork designs over the instep and lace insteps embroidered with black. Really good white hosiery can be had from 50 cents a pair up.

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So-called pongee stockings are stylish and, with the entire leg of openwork, are particularly attractive.

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Shot silk stockings are particularly strong and serviceable as well as smart in effect. A stocking which appears to be entirely black, when stretched reveals the white or some other color with which it is woven. The darker colors are used chiefly with the shot silk and lisle stockings, but the delicate shades are to be found also. In silk the stockings will cost $3.50 a pair and in lisle $1.85. They are particularly nice-looking stockings.

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Speaking of outings, outing hats come in white stitched taffeta as well as in linens. A pretty one of these in a soft variety of the three-cornered shape, is trimmed with a scarf of colored silk, loosely tied, and a big white pompon.

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Square tiles in black frames, showing scenes with toasts, are among the things which make attractive gifts and prizes. The tiles are in blue and many of the toasts are old and interesting, among them "Here's to those whom I love, here's to those who love me; here's to those who love those whom I love, and to those who love those who love me." They cost $1.25 each.

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Another motto, which runs something like this, "Love, I have searched the whole world over to find for thee a four-leafed clover," has a bright red mat and a four-leafed clover, the genuine article, the whole in a neat dark wood frame.

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Easter cards in the form of crosses have flowers with raised petals in the centre, in some lilies and in others passion flowers.

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Little heads in the centre of Easter lilies are among the prettiest small cards. They cost 1 cent each.

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Quite the swellest thing in "darning cotton"—that is what the shopgirl calls it—is silk, which comes in balls in tin boxes. Each box has a hole, through which a single strand of the silk can be drawn. It is imported silk.

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A cherry wood stick, with bright red cherries in porcelain upon it, has a parasol of black gauze, with a border of red cherries and green leaves embroidered upon it.

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Brand-new flowers are out for hats this year. They are new for hats, but not in any other sense, being the old-fashioned golden *coryopsis*, than which no more attractive flower ever grew. The milliner's flowers are the same shade as the real, of deep yellow, combined with golden brown, and are the same small, round, single-petaled blossoms. They cover one whole hat. It is a big flat, trimmed with three colors of ribbons, a cream white, a brown, and a pale yellow. A line of ribbon is carried across the hat from back to front, three long, straight, narrow bows being sent out from it, at intervals crossing the hat from side to side. The first of these is near the back and the other two, though some distance apart, are nearer the front. Over all are sprinkled the flowers of deep yellow and brown.

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Through another hat, in which yellow predominates, are thrust two pins, with big, oblong straw heads.

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A pale sage green is one of the most attractive colors of the season. A hat which is trimmed with this has a flat crown, the top overlapping, something after the style of a Tam o' Shanter. Around the crown under this is a fold of the sage green silk and on either side of it a big bunch of sage green berries and green leaves, forming big, round rosettes. Here and there on the top of the crown are tiny sprays of green leaves, after a fashion of trimming which has some vogue this season. It may have a certain sartorial beauty, but to the eyes of the frivolous it is suggestive of a poor bird that is moulting.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There is a lull again after the gayeties of Mi-Careme. Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Satterthwaite of 7 East Eightieth Street will give a dinner this evening, and in the Waldorf-Astoria there will be a concert and an entertainment in aid of the Loomis Sanatorium. The wedding of Stephen Olin and Mrs. Emeline Harriman Dodge is to be celebrated to-morrow.

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The wedding of Miss Clarissa Halstead, youngest daughter of Murat Halstead, and George Dana is to be celebrated in Cincinnati on Wednesday, April 15, at 4 P. M. The list of ushers includes the seven brothers of the bride-elect, one of whom, Marshal Halstead, is coming from Europe to be one of the attendants.

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Many fashionable people went down to inspect the Children's House in Chrystie Street yesterday afternoon. David Willard was at the home, and he showed them about the place. Tea was served.

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Col. John Jacob Astor has left Palm Beach, and he is expected in town to-day or to-morrow.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and the Misses Twombly are expected in town to-day from Palm Beach.

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On the passenger list of the Lorraine, which sailed yesterday, were the names of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lydig. The Duc Loubat sailed also. Other names were those of the Baroness Monrouges, Mrs. W. Schall, and Miss Kaye.

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Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind entertained at dinner last evening, and Mrs. John Calhoun Thornton and the Misses Thornton gave a reception with music in their home at 150 West Fifty-ninth Street, in honor of Mme. Tauscher Gadski.

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A large card party was given yesterday afternoon by Miss Delia Gurnee at 626 Fifth Avenue. Some of the prizes were of silver and very handsome. Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne of 200 Madison Avenue gave a card party also.

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The Thursday Club for sewing met in the residence of the Misses Storm, 35 West Eightieth Street, yesterday afternoon. Men were asked to come in after 5, and there were tea and music and a performance by an Egyptian juggler.

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The entertainment to be given in the Waldorf-Astoria this afternoon for the benefit of the charitable work in aid of the annex of the Loomis Sanitorium for Consumptives, at Liberty, promises to be the most attractive given in some time. Mr. Boldt has permitted the use of the large ballroom, and Mrs. Richard Irvin, assisted by a number of others interested in the Loomis Sanitorium, has had charge of the entertainment, and will present a most attractive programme. M. Gilibert of the Metropolitan Opera Company and Mme. Gilibert will sing. Miss Amelia Bingham will recite, and Miss Beverley Bitgreaves, the Princess Marie of "Resurrection," will appear in her impersonations of Bernhardt and Duse. The affair is to be begun at 3:30 o'clock. Tickets at $5 each may be procured at the hotel or at the residence of Mrs. Richard Irvin, 1 West Thirty-ninth Street. Among those who have taken tickets and boxes are Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Henry A. Coster, Mrs. Jules S. Bache, Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Miss Delia Gurnee, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, and Mrs. Charles T. Barney.

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Mr. and Mrs. Dunham Jones Crain and the Misses Crain have returned to the clubhouse, Chatsworth, N. J., for the remainder of the season, having been absent from that resort some three weeks.

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R. W. G. Welling will give a dinner in honor of Gen. Chaffee and Mrs. Chaffee at Sherry's to-morrow evening, and will later take them to the play. The guests will include a number of representative New Yorkers.

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Miss Caroll Badham gave her second Lenten musicale yesterday afternoon at 20a West Fifty-sixth Street. Mrs. Thomas (Miss Gertrude Auld) was the principal soloist, assisted by Miss Maude Consinean.

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The much-discussed Monroe Doctrine party took place last evening in the atelier of Howard Constable, at 22 East Sixteenth Street. The invitations, which had been printed in black letter on dark orange paper, were sent out six weeks ago, allowing much opportunity for those participating to get up their costumes. The idea, as adduced from the invitation, was a bit general, but with "a King and some Emperors and other things" the guests had much from which to draw, and they seized the chance of presenting themselves not only in the garb of the Kaiser, Johnny Bull, Uncle Sam, South American patriots, but Italians, Greeks, Irishmen, newsboys, politicians, Filipinos, Porto Ricans, and men of prominence in public affairs. To this general crowd were added sovereigns, the women's clubs, and Dukes and Duchesses.

Miss Constable and her brother had prepared a libretto, and the various bands or groups of mummers performed "stunts and vaudeville turns" after marching. Some very graceful dancing was done by Miss Ruth Ashmore, and Miss Marie Louise Gibson and Messrs. Schroeder, Hall, Simons, and Pell gave a cakewalk, and a breakdown. Supper was served at 12, and informal dancing took place afterward.

The programme, "A King, a Few Emperors, and the Monroe Doctrine," was begun at 9:30, when the guests began to arrive. They were received by Miss Constable and Mr. Constable at the entrance to the studio, and were assigned by the heralds—Mr. Livingston and Mr. Young—to seats arranged on the main floor and in the gallery. At 10 the imperial party, to the tune of "When I First Met You," filed in, dressed in travesties of kingly costumes. It comprised the Messrs. Alexander, Constable, Bartow, Du Bois, Montgomery, Jevons, Smith, Park, and Pell. They were followed by the Kings and the Emperors, take-offs on the reigning heads of the various countries, impersonated by Messrs. Mathews, Le Gendre, Sherwood, Schieffelin, and Erving.

After these had made their entrance and exit there followed to the appropriate air of "A Hot Time in the Old Town" the women's clubs, represented by the Misses Budd, Van Amringe, Shippen, Charles, Hull, and Lent. The Southern contingent came in to the air of "Dixie," drank mint juleps, and disappeared. They were Dr. Carmalt and the Messrs. Shaw, Van Winkle, Hosmer, Hudson, and Hastie. The American Duchesses were the Misses Constable, Stebbins, Walsh, Grinnell, Fowler, Ely, and Smith, and the band struck up "If You Ain't Got No Money." Then came the trusts, impersonated by the Messrs. Coward, Pruyn, Conover, Vedder, Bell, and Wendell.

"The Only Genuine Americans" (Italians) were the Misses Gibson, Marie L. Gibson, Ruth Ashmore, Freeman, and Mrs. Ives, and the Messrs. Ives, Durand, and Fry. Porto Rico was represented by the Messrs. Schroeder, Hall, Simons, and Pell, who did a characteristic dance. "The Boys and Girls" were the Misses Roosevelt, Crosby, Waddington, Campbell, and Lindley, Mrs. Cumnock, and Messrs. Ludington, Wagstaff, Philip Birckhead, King, and others. The Misses Meares, Floyd-Jones, Meredith, Gardner, Erving, Winters, Benjamin, Mahan, Ireland, Pell, and Weeks were the "artists of the Spotless Variety."

Among the guests asked were:

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Peters.	Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Ives.
Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt.	Mr. Wagstaff.
Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Shippen.	Mr. Conover.
Miss Georgie Shippen.	Mr. Jessop.
Senator and Mrs. Depew.	Miss Hoppin.
Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kernochan.	Miss Henson.
Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley Metcyn.	Miss Nannie Nicols.
Miss Mordica.	Miss Pell.
L. Alexandre.	Miss Gladys Smith.
Miss Morgan.	Mr. and Mrs. Delafield.
Miss Rhett.	Mr. and Mrs. Howard.
Peter Maller.	Davison.
Miss Josephine Drexel.	Mr. and Mrs. Herreshoff.
Mr. and Mrs. James Duane Livingston.	The Misses Grace.
Edward de F. Livingston.	Mr. and Mrs. Powers Parr.
Miss Marjorie Lea.	Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Lea.	Mr. Cushing.
Dr. and Mrs. Carmalt.	Mrs. Lindley H. Chapin.
Rivet J. Wendell.	Mrs. F. G. Bubbard.
Henry Eldrige.	Mr. and Mrs. Edward McVickar.
Mr. Weeks.	Gen. H. L. Burnett and Mrs. Burnett.
	Mr. Bacon.
	Mr. Crosby.

Picture Gallery for H. O. Havemeyer.

A new picture gallery is to be built in the residence of Henry O. Havemeyer, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. The room will be 35 feet high and will be lighted by a glass dome, supported by ornamental columns of marble and mosaic. The cost of the work will be $12,000, according to the estimate filed with the plans at the Building Department yesterday.

LOTOS CLUB ENTERTAINERS.

Many Women at the Last Reception for the Season.

The home of the Lotos Club, on Fifth Avenue, near Forty-sixth Street, was taxed to its utmost capacity yesterday afternoon to accommodate the many women who attended the second and last entertainment for them this season. The rooms were decorated with smilax, plants, and flowers. All the members of the Entertainment Committee, of which Dr. W. W. Walker was Chairman, were present, and they ministered to the comfort of the visitors.

The Ladies Choral Club, Robert Burton, Miss Beverly Sitgreaves, Richard Arnold, Will Carleton, Miss Louise Truax, Mrs. R. P. Shearman, and Frank Goldsmith were the entertainers.

Among those present were:

Mrs. C. I. Pardee.	Mrs. D. M. Warner.
Mrs. W. T. Carleton.	Mrs. W. H. Vanderburgh.
Mrs. C. B. Stockwell.	Mrs. M. Powers.
Mrs. H. Craft.	Mrs. Richard Arnold.
Mrs. E. Evans.	Mrs. J. H. McKinley.
Miss M. Worden.	Mrs. H. C. Junger.
Mrs. H. Herbert.	Mrs. Townsend Fellows.
Mrs. L. Steinfeld.	
Mrs. E. Archer.	

A collation supplemented the entertainment.

An Afternoon Reception.

Mrs. Ralph L. Shainwald and Miss Shainwald will be at home to-morrow afternoon from 4 until 7 o'clock in the Langham, 661 Fifth Avenue.

MONTESQUIOU'S MISSION ENDED

In His Final Conference He Discourses Upon Flowers — Plans to Return to the United States.

Count Robert de Montesquiou officially concluded his mission to this country yesterday, when the last of the series of seven conferences was delivered at Sherry's. The subject of his discourse was "The Garden," and it was based upon his book of poems entitled "Le Chef des Odeurs Suaves," which caused a flutter in French literary circles when it appeared some years ago, and fully established his reputation as a poet. Verlaine wrote one of his finest poems as a preface to it.

In an article entitled "Missionaires de Lettres," which appeared in the Paris Figaro a few weeks before his departure for this country, M. de Montesquiou expressed the view that the manifest duty of the missionary of literature in a foreign land was to give the best that was in him, to draw upon all the resources of his faculties, and if he could, of his talent, to assure for his own country "the conquest of souls of good will, of minds of good faith."

Yesterday, in thanking those who have followed his course of conferences so assiduously, he reiterated this view, and said that if his mission as the representative of independent and universal thought in literature had met with success, he would suspend the rose or the branch of laurel won amid the people the most triumphant in the world in things material, over the threshold of his Château d'Artagnan, where, it having been loaned for that purpose by the Abbé Montesquiou, Minister of Louis XVIII., the parents of that great representative of freedom of thought in literature, Théophile Gautier, spent their long honeymoon, leaving it only shortly before Théophile was born, and where the Count himself conceived the ambition to add to its trophies of the past by his voyage to America.

The large and fashionable audience, by the warmth of their applause and the congratulations they pressed upon him after the conference, assured the Count that his mission had not been in vain.

Count de Montesquiou, after a trip to Washington, will return to France on the steamship La Savoie, on April 2, having abandoned a contemplated journey to Japan, owing to the coming wedding of his niece. He purposes spending a part of next year in the Kingdom of the Mikado, and then paying another visit to the United States.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 19.—Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., who recently purchased the Wales estate on the Cliffs, has paid $1,060 for a piece of land at a considerable distance from his house, to be used for the erection of a stable. The land contains 6,750 square feet.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, who recently returned from the South, are at the Muenchinger King cottage.

Work has been begun on a new farmhouse for Alfred G. Vanderbilt at Oakland Farm. It is situated on the northerly boundary of the farm, nearly a quarter of a mile from the main house which is occupied by Mr. Vanderbilt.

Miss Lapsley of New York is the guest of Miss Anna E. Hunter.

TWO WEDDINGS CELEBRATED.

Golden Anniversary of Gen. and Mrs. C. T. Christensen—Marriage of Their Daughter.

The golden wedding anniversary of Gen. and Mrs. Christian T. Christensen and the marriage of their daughter, Miss Violet Virginia Christensen, and George W. Mears were celebrated together last evening in the Pouch Gallery, Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Mears and Miss Christensen were married in Plymouth Church, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott. Brooklyn society was well represented at the wedding. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. William S. Edwards of Charleston, S. C., as matron of honor, and Mr. Mears by Horace H. Dall as best man.

After the reception which followed the friends of the young people and of Gen. and Mrs. Christensen were equally represented.

Gen. Christensen, who now lives retired, was for many years identified prominently with the military, social, and business life of Brooklyn. He was for a long time President of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and prior to that he was connected with the banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

MICHAEL C. MURPHY'S WILL.

His Estate Only $2,000 in Personal Property—All Left to Frank L. Bacon—No Mention of a Widow.

There was absolutely no mention of any widow, or of any person who might claim to be such, nor of any next of kin in the will of Col. Michael C. Murphy, when that document was filed for probate yesterday with Assistant Probate Clerk James O'Hara in the Surrogates' office. The document provides that all of the estate shall go to Frank L. Bacon, with whom Col. Murphy lived at 562 Broome Street for fifteen years prior to his death on March 5 of this year. According to the petition for probate the estate consists of but $2,000 in personal property, with no real estate.

Provision is made for the payment of funeral expenses and any debts out of the sum left, after which Mr. Bacon is to take all the residuary estate. Upon this point, Col. Murphy in his will said:

"It is my desire and intention in making the said disposition of my property to express, as far as possible, the keen sense of gratitude I feel toward the said Frank L. Bacon. Therefore I give to him all the rest, residue, and remainder to have and to hold the same to himself and his heirs forever. He has made many sacrifices and has given me his absolute care and attention during my lifetime. I have especial reference to his personal and constant care upon me not only during my severe illness, suffered by the contraction of my œsophagus, but ever since that time when it has been necessary in order to preserve my life that I be fed and nourished by liquid food administered in artificial means at least three times a day, and to which feeding and nourishing of my system the said Frank L. Bacon has given such constant and careful attention that I am convinced the same has aided claims to be a nephew, and in the preservation of my life, and makes me feel that my gratitude toward the said Frank L. Bacon therefore can only cease with my death."

Mr. Bacon, in his petition, says that the names of any heirs at law or next of kin are unknown to him, but that Charles Russell of Boston claims to be a nephew, and that Michael C. Murphy, Jr., of 84 Watts Street, is an alleged grand-nephew. He says that he knows of no codicil to this will, and that he does not believe there is any. He also declares that the name of any widow is unknown to him, and that he has no knowledge or information that Col. Murphy left surviving any such person. He also says he has made diligent search to ascertain if any widow, heirs at law, or next of kin are living and has failed to find any. Mr. Bacon also says he has inquired of Edward Browne, the attorney for and intimate friend and associate of Col. Murphy for thirty years, and that Mr. Browne informed him he has no knowledge of any widow or relatives.

EDITOR TODD'S WILL PROBATED

Daughter Who Contested It Failed to Appear in Court or to be Represented.

The will of Thomas H. Todd, who was editor of The Long Island City Star, was admitted to probate by Surrogate Noble at Jamaica, Queens Borough, yesterday. Mrs. Marie Estelle Ballou, the daughter, who contested the will, did not appear in court yesterday, nor was she represented by counsel. The estate is variously estimated at from $100,000 to $200,000. The executors named in the will are Edwin Todd, the younger son, and Alvan T. Payne, attorney for the testator, who appeared for the proponents.

Mr. Todd disappeared about two years ago. A year ago the body of a man was found in a pond, and Mrs. Todd declared it was the body of her husband. At the inquest the sons contended that the body could not be that of their father. Their chief reasons for disputing the identification were that the body was smaller than that of their father, and that their father had false teeth, while those of the drowned man were sound. The jury's verdict described the body as "unknown." Notwithstanding this, Mrs. Todd insisted upon giving the body proper burial as that of her husband.

Shortly afterward she filed an application for letters of administration. Her two daughters were then arrayed on her side and her two sons opposed the application. Later they filed a will through Alvan T. Payne, the mother, sons, and one daughter, Mrs. Lucille Todd Villiant, having agreed upon the matter. Mrs. Ballou elected to contest, and why she failed to appear yesterday or to be represented by counsel is not known.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Major Joseph J. Comstock.

Major Joseph J. Comstock, who was advertising solicitor for the Post-Graduate Hospital for fifteen years past, died of pneumonia in that institution yesterday morning, at the age of sixty-five years. He came from a well-known Rhode Island family. He enlisted, in 1861, in the Seventh New York Regiment, and, re-enlisting the following year in the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, was commissioned Second Lieutenant. A month later he was made First Lieutenant, and the following year Captain. In 1863 he was made Major of the Fourteenth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, and he served until the close of the war.

Returning to New York, Major Comstock entered the advertising business, and became connected with the Post-Graduate Hospital in the late eighties. He was interested in Grand Army matters, particularly in the pension question, and from time to time in newspapers and other publications he expressed his views against the abuses of the system.

Major Comstock was a brother of Richard Comstock of the law firm of Comstock & Gardner of Providence, R. I. He leaves a widow. The funeral is to be from the Post-Graduate Hospital at 11 A. M. Sunday. Morgan Post, G. A. R., will attend the service.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES H. LANPHERE, founder of The Illinois State Register and well known politically, died at Springfield, Ill., yesterday, aged eighty-three years.

HARRISON W. NANNY, a prominent lawyer, died yesterday at his home, in Goshen, N. Y., aged sixty years. He was a graduate of Union College and practiced law in Goshen for thirty years.

Dr. EDWARD W. JENNE, a prominent Detroit physician, who had been a member of the Michigan State Board of Corrections and Charities since 1894, died suddenly from pneumonia on Wednesday night on a Wabash train while on his way from Chicago to Detroit. Dr. Jenne was born in Ontario County, N. Y., in 1839.

Major A. J. RANDALL, one of the best-known cotton mill men in the South and prominently connected with cotton milling in several States, died at Griffin, Ga., yesterday, from the effects of a paralytic stroke. He had served as Superintendent of cotton mills in Canada, New York, Alabama, and Georgia. He was born at Providence, R. I., in 1837.

ALFRED O. JAEGER, a commercial traveler who had been with the wholesale crockery firm of Strobel & Wilkins of Manhattan for several years, died yesterday in his home, at 742 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, at the age of forty-one years. He had been prominent in Democratic politics in the Sixteenth Assembly District, Brooklyn. He leaves a widow and one child.

Business Notices.

Otranto — E & W A new collar — Otranto

DIED.

BALDWIN.—At his late residence, "The Rutland," 236 West 57th St., on March 19th, 1903, John Baldwin, beloved husband of Annie Ludlow and son of the late Charles F. and Mary A. Baldwin.
Funeral private. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.
Geneva and Penn Yan papers please copy.

BLOSS.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 17, Adelbert C. Bloss, aged 50 years.
Funeral services at late residence, 26 Belmont Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y., Friday evening, March 20, at 8 o'clock. Interment private. California papers please copy.

BROWN.—On Wednesday, March 18th, 1903, at the residence of his son-in-law, Benjamin E. Hall, 127 East 50th St., Richard Brown, in the 76th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Heavenly Rest on Saturday morning, March 21st, at 9 o'clock. It is respectfully requested that no flowers be sent. Interment at Philadelphia.
Chicago, Philadelphia, and Elizabeth (N. J.) papers please copy.

KANE LODGE 454, F. & A. M.—Brethren are invited to attend the funeral services of our late Brother Richard Brown at the Church of the Heavenly Rest Saturday, March 21, at 9 A. M.
JAMES PARTON HANEY, Master.
HENRY W. PENOYAR, Secretary.

FERRIS.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 19, 1903, Robert Murray Ferris in the 63d year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, March 21, at 3:30 o'clock. Carriages will meet trains leaving New York at 12:50 and 1 P. M.

FORSYTH.—At Buffalo, N. Y., March 18, 1903, James G. Forsyth.
Funeral from his late residence, 410 Delaware Av., Buffalo, Thursday afternoon, March 19, at 3:00 o'clock.

HARTLEY.—On March 19th, at his late residence, 154 North St., Bayonne City, N. J., Clarence Justinian Hartley, in his 44th year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

JUHRING.—On Thursday, March 19, Lena, widow of the late John C. Juhring.
Funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon, 4:30, at her late residence, 783 President St., Brooklyn. Interment private.

PRENTISS.—On Wednesday, March 18th, 1903, Rev. George L. Prentiss, in the 87th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at the Brick Church, 5th Av. and 37th St., Friday, 20th inst., at 3 P. M. Interment at Dorset, Vt.
UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
700 Park Avenue.
The Directors are requested to meet with the Faculty and Students in the Chapel of the Brick Church on Friday, March 20th, promptly at 4:40 P. M., to attend the funeral of their late associate, the Rev. George Lewis Prentiss, D. D.
JOHN CROSBY BROWN, President.

WEBSTER.—On Tuesday, March 17, William A. Webster of Evanston, Ill.
Funeral service at residence of his mother, 254 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, Friday afternoon, at 2:00 o'clock.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Managers of an Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females in the City of New York, held at the home, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street, West, on Thursday, the 19th day of March, 1903, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased an All Wise Providence to remove from our midst our beloved First Directress, Mrs. F. W. Hamlin, whose wise counsel, clear judgment, and devoted labors have been of inestimable value to the home for a long period of years; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, her fellow-workers, desire to place on record our deep sense of personal loss in her death, and of the great void it has caused in the management of the home. Mrs. Hamlin was a Manager for twenty-five years, and filled successively the offices of Secretary, Second Directress and First Directress in a most able and acceptable manner. She devoted a great deal of time to the home, and was much beloved by the inmates. They will specially miss her kind sympathetic interest in all their affairs, and her frequent presence at their meals and at the chapel services.

But it further Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the records of the association, a copy sent to the family, and published in the daily press.

HARRIET S. McKIM, Secretary.

Removal Sale

ART OBJECTS, CLOCKS, STATUARY, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, LEATHER GOODS.

To facilitate removal to our new premises we will dispose of the goods in our present store at greatly reduced prices.

CAMERDEN and FORSTER
273 Fifth Avenue,
Between 29th and 30th Sts.
After May 1 at 450 5th Ave.

DEATH OF TWO AGED SISTERS.

Inseparable in Life, One Died Three Hours After the Other.

Having been inseparable in life, two aged sisters died yesterday in their home in Brooklyn within three hours. They were Mrs. Mary Randolph, eighty-three years of age, and Miss Sarah H. Brooke, eighty-two years of age. The sisters lived in an old-fashioned frame dwelling at 89 Willow Street, in the heart of the fashionable Heights district. Their deaths, it was said at the house, were due more to advanced age than to any particular disease. Each had been ill about three weeks. One of the sisters died at 6:30 o'clock and the other at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mrs. Randolph and Miss Brooke were the daughters of the late Abraham Brooke, and both were born in Brooklyn. They had lived in the Willow Street house for fifty-three years. Mrs. Randolph was the widow of James F. Randolph.

SUNDAY RECREATION PLACES.

Dr. Rainsford Denounces People Who Would Close School Buildings.

In a lecture on education before the Students' Club of St. Mark's Church, held in the clubroom, 234 East Eleventh Street, last night, the Rev. Dr.

Amusements.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
NOW OPEN
Afternoon at 2 and Evening at 8 o'clock. Doors open an hour earlier for a view of the Menagerie, Warships, Freaks, Prodigies, etc.
NO FREE TICKETS TO ANY ONE.
BARNUM & BAILEY
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.
America's Only Real Representative Show
Presenting the Wonders of the Earth.
3 Circus Companies, 2 Menageries
Hippodrome, Aerial Enclave.
Spectacular Prelude, Gallery of Freaks.
National Museum, Vaudeville Entertainment.
ONE HUNDRED STARTLING ACTS
CYCLO, THE KINETIC DEMON
Patriotic Exhibition of U. S. Men of War
All Types of our Navy in Miniature.
3 Herds of Elephants, 2 Droves of Camels
BABY ELEPHANT AND MOTHER
2 Giraffes, Smallest Horse in the World
JUMPING HORSES, LEAPING PONIES, DESPERATE RACES, GYMNASTIC FEATS, ACROBATIC SURPRISES, AERIAL WONDERS, TUMBLING & LEAPING
TRAINED ANIMAL EXHIBITION
Finest Collection of Quadrupeds in the World
30 PERFORMERS IN THE AIR AT ONCE
3 TROUPES OF ATHLETES SEEN AT ONE TIME.
Nearly One Hundred Horses in 3 Rings at the same moment.
OVERFLOWING WITH NEW ATTRACTIONS.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, AT 2 AND 8 P. M.
Doors open an hour earlier.
Admission to All, including numbered seat, 25 and 50 cents. (26th and 27th St. entrances only.)
Reserved seats, 75 cents, $1.00, and $1.50, according to location. (Madison Av. entrance only.)
Private boxes, six seats, $12.00 and $15.00.
Single box seats, $2.00 and $2.50.
Box office now open, Madison Av. entrance, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. for advance sale of seats from $1.00 upward.
No seats reserved by telephone.

HERALD SQUARE Evgs. 8:15. Tel. 703—38. THEATRE. Last Matinee To-morrow.
LAST 2 PERFORMANCES OF
DE WOLF HOPPER
IN MR. PICKWICK.
NEXT MONDAY—SEATS SELLING.
GRACE GEORGE in "PRETTY PEGGY"

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,030—38. Mats. Wed. & To-morrow at 2:15. Evgs. 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
250TH TIME, MARCH 25—SOUVENIRS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1902-1903.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
LAST WEEK OF GRAND OPERA.
TO-NIGHT at 8. Last subscription night—Double Bill—LA FILLE DU REGIMENT. Sembrich; Van Cauteren, Saligmac, Gilibert; Conductor, Flon. Followed by DER WALD. Gadski, Reuss-Belce; Anthes, Bispham, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Aft., Mar. 21, at 2—Last Matinee. FAUST. Nordica, Brewer, Alvarez, Scotti, Ed. De Reszke, Dufriche. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Eve., Mar. 21, at 7:45—Last night of the season. (At Pop. Prices.) DIE MEISTERSINGER. Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Anthes, Van Rooy, Bispham, Blass, Muhlmann, Reiss. Conductor, Hertz.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL Fortieth St., Near B'way.
ARTHUR HOCHMAN
PIANO RECITAL.
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, March 21, at 3 o'clock. Reserved seats at Ditson's, 867 Broadway.
Management Miss Anna Miller.
WISSNER PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Bericke Conductor.
Saturday aft., Mar. 21, at 2:30.
Programme:
GEORG SCHUMANN. Overture, "Liebesfruhling," (First time.)
RICHARD STRAUSS. Concerto for Violin in D minor, op. 8.
SCHUBERT. Symphony in C major, No. 9. Soloist:
Mr. Hugo Heermann
Seats, $1.50 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's, (5th Ave. Hotel,) and Ditson's, at regular prices.

AN AFTERNOON WITH
American Composers.
Waldorf-Astoria, Saturday, March 21st, at 3 o'clock.
For the benefit of the Scholarship Fund of the National Society of New England Women. Prof. Horatio Parker, Arthur Whiting, Arthur Foote, Henry K. Hadley, and Reubin Goldmark will play their own compositions, assisted by the Damrosch Quartet. Mme. M. Rappold, Mrs. R. Percy, Mrs. Alice Corbin, Th. VanYorx, and F. Hilliard. Tickets at $2 each at Ditson's, 867 Broadway, and at the door.

PRINCESS THEATRE, B'way & 29th St.
Mats. Thursday & Saturday, 2:30. Evgs., 8:30.
SECOND MONTH.
AMELIA BINGHAM
CLYDE FITCH'S Decided Success.
THE FRISKY MRS. JOHNSON.
Thur., Mch. 26th, 50th Time. Souvenirs.
Engagement terminates April 18th.
SEATS ON SALE FOR ALL PERFORMANCES

HARLEM Op. House. NEXT WEEK Virginia Harned in Iris STUART ROBSON
Evgs. 8, Mat. Sat. 2
Seats Now on Sale
In a Grand Scenic Revival of "THE COMEDY OF ERRORS." Mr. Robson as DROMIO of Syracuse.

60th and 9th Ave. CIRCLE 2:15, 8:15. Every Day.
New York's Latest Fad. All Star Vaudeville.
MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE 44 St. MARY SHAW in "GHOSTS" Next Week—"THE BISHOP'S MOVE."
WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC Hall, B'way and 30th St. THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY TWIRLY-WHIRLY and burlesque—THE BIG LITTLE PRINCESS.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST WEEK FLORODORA. Prices: 25, 50, 75, $1. Last Mat. Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15. NEXT WEEK—"THE SUBURBAN."
PROCTORS' 125th St., 2d Ave. | 23d St., 6th Ave. and 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Mat. Every Day. BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE shows. Reserved Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.
BIJOU B'way 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat'y. 2:15. MARIE CAHILL in NANCY BROWN.
Victoria. Mats. Wed., Sat. Wed. Mat. 50c. to $1.50
Blanche WALSH in RESURRECTION
NEW YORK. B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
Williams & Walker IN DAHOMEY 50c. to $1.50. Last Weeks $1.00
BELASCO THEATRE B'y, 42 St. Evs. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat.
DAVID BELASCO presents THE DARLING BLANCHE BATES in OF THE GODS.
EDEN WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. MUSEE DE KOLTA, the Wizard to-night at 9
STAR Last Nt., 107 St. Matinee Saturday. JOE WELCH in The Peddler. Next Week—McFADDEN'S FLATS.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. FRENCH'S CO. Every evening and Sat. Matinee, "DAS SUESSE MAEDEL."
GRAND FATAL WEDDING Next Week—SAN TOY.
MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. Dion Boucicault's SHAUGHRAUN.
WEST END—WAY DOWN EAST

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinee 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
"A great success."—Herald.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY, which includes
Charles Richman & Margaret Anglin,
IN ITS GREATEST TRIUMPH,
Robert Marshall's Greatest Play,
THE UNFORESEEN
"Success beyond all doubt."—Tribune.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., Near B'way. NEXT MONDAY EVG., Reappearance of ANNIE RUSSELL IN MICE AND MEN.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:25. Mats., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST TWO WEEKS.
100th Time March 23—Souvenirs.
Charles Frohman Presents
CLYDE FITCH'S GREATEST PLAY,
THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES
With CLARA BLOODGOOD.
"A Popular Success."—Sun.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
March 30—HENRY MILLER.

MADISON SQ Theatre, 24 St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
"An undeniable success."—Times.
"A bright comedy."—Herald.
ELSIE de WOLFE
In Hubert Henry Davies's Comedy,
CYNTHIA.
"One of the most refined and attractive productions that the season has brought."—Herald.
MATINEES THURSDAY & SATURDAY.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
LAST TWO WEEKS
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
JAMES T. POWERS
IN GEO. W. LEDERER'S New Musical Comedy Production.
THE JEWEL OF ASIA.
March 30—CHARLES HAWTREY

GARDEN THEATRE Madison Ave. and 27th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
FAREWELL NIGHTS OF MR. E. H.
SOTHERN
Management of Daniel Frohman.
THIS WEEK ONLY.
Last 2 Nights, Sat. Mat. Sat. 2.
IF I WERE KING.
Next week, March 23. Farewell.
Every Eve., 7:45. Mat. Sat., 1:45.
HAMLET.
Next Tues. Matinee, If I Were King.
Seats for all performances ready.
MAR. 30—EVERYMAN.

KNICKERBOCKER THEA. B'way & 38th St. 8 P. M. sharp. Matinee Wed. & Sat. at 2. Klaw & Erlanger's Colossal Production of
MR. BLUE BEARD. 30 months.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2.
HENRY W. SAVAGE presents
THE NEWEST MUSICAL HIT!
PRINCE —OF— PILSEN
by Pixley & Luders; authors of "KING DODO."
A SWEEPING SUCCESS!
COMMENCING MONDAY NEXT MARCH 23,
DINE COMFORTABLY THEN SEE
The BISHOP'S MOVE
AT 9 O'CLOCK EACH EVENING
(Carriages at 11.)

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE, 44th St., near 5th Ave.
W. H. THOMPSON AS THE BISHOP.
Management.....James K. Hackett
SEATS READY 2 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St. At 8:15.
MATINEES Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
LAST 2 WEEKS.
The Merry Musical Play,
THE BILLIONAIRE WITH JEROME SYKES
MONDAY.....100TH TIME SOUVENIRS
***Monday, March 30, JAS. T. POWERS in.....THE JEWEL OF ASIA

DALYS: TO-DAY at 3.
BURTON HOLMES LECTURE
SWEDEN THE CAPITAL, THE COUNTRY & CANALS
Next Thurs. & Fri., NORWAY I. The Fjords. April 2 & 3, NORWAY II. The Midnight Sun.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Saturday, 2:15.
MARCH 23D—100TH TIME. NO Souvenirs, but Best Entertainment in Town.
3d month. Henry W. Savage presents GEORGE ADE'S Witty, Musical Success.
SULTAN OF SULU

Manhattan The Bishop's Move B'way & 33d St. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. W. H. THOMPSON IN THE BISHOP.
Next Mon.—THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

MAJESTIC GRAND CIRCLE, B'way & 59 St. Evs. 8. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2.
WIZARD OF OZ Eve. & Sat. Mat. BEST SEATS, $1.50

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. Tel. 3354—18. MATINEE TO-DAY. IMPERIAL BURLESQUERS. Sun. Night, Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. & 6TH AVE. IN PALACE OF THE KING
Mat. Daily, Ex't Mon. Ted Marks' Big Concert Sunday Night.

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Last Week, McFADDEN'S Row of FLATS. NEXT WEEK—The Royal Lilliputians.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 20—GREAT ACTS—20 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

H&S Hertig & Seamon's W. 125th Mat. Sarrow, Lancaster & Co. Tony Rossow Midgets. Ch. Edwards & Co

REUNION OF FANCY SKATERS.

A reunion of figure skaters was held yesterday afternoon and evening at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink. Invitations were sent out to about fifty skaters, and just half that number responded. Several of the men had not met in recent years, and the recalling of anecdotes proved so pleasant that it is possible that the reunion may become an annual affair. Most of the skaters had the medals they won on the various old ponds of this city, and George P. Phillips, who acted as host, displayed a number of trophies which he won during thirty years of competition. Several of the skaters participated in the first meeting of the American Skating Congress, while others were members of the old New York and Empire Skating Clubs.

James H. Story, who won the championship in 1879, showed that he was still in form by giving an exhibition for the benefit of his old cronies. Frank P. Good, the champion of 1887, was also on hand, but G. Keane, who has held the championship since 1897, could not attend, being in the West, on account of his health.

Eugene B. Cook was probably the oldest skater in the gathering. He has had more to do with the making of the programme which governs in the figure-skating championship competition than any other man and he was instrumental in getting up the American Skating Congress. The grandfather of skating, A. J. Dupignac, however, was unable to attend.

Among those present were Albro Aiken, E. W. Burr, H. E. Buermeyer, Dr. J. C. Barron, A. Beudoine, W. F. Duffy, Latham Fish, David Kennedy, Richard Peters, Walter C. Rogers, J. Frederic Tams, Harry C. Williams, and Henry, Edward, and Harbeck Mills.

BASEBALL DISTURBANCES

Davis and Delehanty Cases Likely to Cause More Trouble.

Presidents Johnson and Pulliam to Confer and Insist on the Conditions of the Peace Terms.

While everything seems to be running smoothly in major and minor baseball circles, there are rumblings of discontent underneath the surface, which, if not quickly subdued, may lead to fresh outbreaks and bring about an even more bitter warfare than that which waged so fiercely, to the detriment of the game, during the last two years. The minor leagues are going along very nicely, and there are no dissensions among them, but a different state of things exists in the major organizations.

When the peace agreement was ratified some few weeks ago the thousands who patronize the game all over the country were led to believe that all the parties to the peace compact—as well as club owners, managers, umpires, and players—were to live either directly or indirectly with the Polo Grounds aggregation.

There has been no open rupture so far between the American and National Leagues here. The new-comers, headed by President Gordon, say that they do not anticipate any serious difficulty in carrying out their plans successfully. They do not hesitate, however, to say that a great deal of powerful influence is being used against their every movement, but they claim that they are strong enough to withstand all these attacks without wasting all of their reserve strength.

President Johnson and President Pulliam are of the opinion that everything will go along without friction, and that both organizations will have a successful season this year. They are determined that the terms of the peace agreement will be lived up to and enforced. They will meet here to-day and talk over the new National agreement as well as other matters of vital importance to both leagues.

Recalcitrant players will come in for more than a fair share of consideration at the hands of the Presidents of the major leagues, and they will be made to understand that baseball laws were made to be obeyed. Within the last three days Sam Crawford and Frank Bowerman paid back what advance money they had received from clubs other than those to which they had been assigned, and now they are in good standing in their respective organizations. Not so with Edward Delehanty and George Davis. These two players have decided objections to abide by the dictates of their superiors.

The officials of the Washington American League Club have all along claimed their right to the services of Delehanty. Delehanty accepted $4,500 advance money from the New York National League Club and signed a contract to play with the latter club this season. The Peace Committees awarded Delehanty to the Washington Club and directed him to pay back the $4,500 to John T. Brush. Delehanty has not paid back the money, nor has he evinced any desire to do so. He says he will not play with the Washington Club and prefers to play with the New York Nationals. A few days ago President Gordon intimated that he would pay a good sum for the services of Delehanty and that he was desirous of securing Davis also. Davis owes the New York National League Club $2,775, but he belongs to the Chicago Americans. He was awarded to the latter club at the peace conference and ordered to pay $2,775 back to Mr. Brush. Davis, like Delehanty, has seen fit to disobey these mandates, and now he is practicing daily with Manager McGraw's men at Savannah. He is supposed to be paying his own way at Savannah, and McGraw says there is no harm in his being there.

The actions of these two players and their defiance of edicts of the joint committees are the cause of the rumblings. It is believed that they are being encouraged in their rebellious stand. The belief is shared in by a big majority of the players in both leagues, and they are asking that, if it is fair that these two should be tolerated by the governing element while others have been made to live up to their contracts.

The Washington Club's officials insist that Delehanty shall be compelled to fulfill his obligations to them or remain out of the game altogether. The Chicago American Club officials have expressed themselves similarly in regard to Davis, so that immediate action in regard to these two malcontents is expected. Here is what has been done: All negotiations as to interchanging, exchanging, or purchasing these players have been broken off. The American League will not allow any National League club to secure either of them, nor will the National League sanction any deal made with them by any of its clubs. The American League will not permit either Delehanty or Davis to go to another American League club other than the ones to which they were assigned. They will be made to play where they originally contracted to play, and the executive heads of both of the major leagues will compel them to do so or expel them from baseball altogether.

Chicago Handball Player Confident.

Louis Keegan, the Chicago handball expert, who is to play "Mike" Egan of Jersey City to-morrow for the handball championship of the world, disappointed a good many players who assembled at the Brooklyn Handball Club court yesterday. He was to have played several practice games at that court, but he telephoned that he could not get over there owing to some business appointments. Early in the day he and Michael Kennedy of Chicago called upon "Mike" Egan at the Jersey City court, but Keegan did not handle a ball there.

When seen at the Astor House last night, Keegan said that he was feeling first class and that he believed he would make a good showing against Egan. He expressed his entire satisfaction with Egan's court, and said that it resembled Kennedy's Chicago court where he usually plays. He said that he had made up his mind not to practice anywhere before the game begins to-morrow.

Several lively matches were decided at the Brooklyn court yesterday, all of which were well contested, and many of the men aroused a great deal of enthusiasm among the critical gathering of experts who were among the onlookers. Following are the scores:

Oliver Drew	21	21	11
Dr. Shea	15	17	21
Dr. Shea	21	21	21
Robert Malcolm	16	12	13
Dr. Shea and R. Ladley	10	21	10
John Jones and J. McCarthy	21	17	21
J. Dillon and E. Lee	21	19	21
J. Devlin and J. Mack	19	21	20

Columbia's Baseball Schedule.

Columbia's revised schedule for this year's baseball team was announced yesterday by C. L. Hendrickson, the manager of the nine. The new schedule shows many more games than the original scheme of contests, and also several changes of dates. The schedule is:

March 28—St. Francis Xavier, at South Field. April 1—Brooklyn Polytechnic, at South Field; 4, New York University, at Ohio Field; 8, Rutgers, at New Brunswick; 10, New York League, at Polo Grounds; 11, Fordham, at Fordham; 15, Manhattan, at Jasper Oval; 16, Illinois State League, at South Field; 18, Williams, at Jasper Oval; 22, Yale, at New Haven; 25, Lehigh, at South Bethlehem; 28, Dickinson, at South Field. May 1—Syracuse, at Syracuse; 2, Union, at Schenectady; 6, Pennsylvania, at Polo Grounds; 9, Englewood Field Club, at Englewood; 15, Cornell, at American League Grounds; 23, West Point, at West Point; 30, Crescent A. C., at Bay Ridge, and Manhattan, at Jasper Oval.

June 3—Trinity, at Hartford; 5 Wesleyan, at Middletown; 4, Arlington Boat Club, at Arlington; 5, Bowdoin, at Brunswick; 6, Bates, at Lewiston; 9, Harvard, at Cambridge; 11, Seton Hall, at South Orange; 12, Williams, at Williamstown; 13, Vermont, at Burlington; 16, Woonsocket, at Woonsocket; 17, Brown, at Providence.

Eight Indian Teams for Relay Race.

Eight teams from the Indian League have entered for the special relay race at the games of the Twenty-third Regiment Athletic Association, to be held on March 28 at the armory in Brooklyn. The Twenty-third Regiment Athletic Association has given two silver cups for first and second prizes. The following are the teams entered: Seminole, Mohican, Sioux, Pequot, Wyandotte, Wahso, Wanoka, and Seneca.

The Boys' High School has conceded to their opponents in the interscholastic relay race the following handicaps: Pratt Institute, 45 yards; Erasmus High School, 65 yards; Boys' High School, second team, 70 yards, and Morris High School, 85 yards.

P. J. Walsh of the New York Athletic Club, who is the National metropolitan and Canadian champion at 220 yards, will try for the 220-yard indoor record. He has been doing very fast trials, and the track being the fastest indoor track in Greater New York, the chances for success are very good. Walsh is the holder of the 220-yard world's record for a third-of-a-mile track—0:21 3-5.

LAUNCH OF NIAGARA IV.

Howard Gould's High-Speed Yacht Takes the Water on the Harlem River.

The high-speed steam yacht Niagara IV., for Howard Gould, New York Yacht Club, was launched at the Morris Heights Works of the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co., constructors, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The yacht was christened by Miss Marie R. Seabury, daughter of Charles L. Seabury, naval architect, from whose plans the Niagara IV. was built. The yacht is of the high-speed type, and her guaranteed speed is twenty-three miles per hour, which will mean practically twenty-five miles, as the builders are confident the contract speed will be exceeded on the trial trip, which will take place very shortly, and she will be the fastest vessel of her type in service in these waters.

Niagara IV. is built of steel and wood, double planked, with twin screws and double smokestacks. The general dimensions are: 111 feet over all; water line length, 104 feet; beam, 12 feet; draught, 4 feet 2 inches. The yacht resembles somewhat Mr. Gould's former speed yacht, Niagara III., which he sold recently to his brother, Edwin Gould.

In the new boat there is arranged a commodious forward deckhouse, which will be used as a breakfast room; this is followed by a large and splendidly equipped galley. The boiler and engine space is amidships. The yacht is equipped with Seabury triple-expansion engines and water-tube boilers of latest design. Mr. Gould's quarters are arranged aft of the machinery compartment, and are very handsomely furnished and comfortably fitted. There is arranged a bathroom and toilet room, wardrobes and large saloon, with berths either side, which can be used as a stateroom if desired. Aft of this saloon is a commodious cockpit, arranged for easy chairs. The finish of the forward deckhouse, breakfast room, and after quarters is in mahogany, panelled and polished. Abaft of the cockpit is a very roomy deck. The crew's quarters are below deck, in the bow, well forward of the deckhouse, and have ample light and ventilation. Seven men will be carried. The yacht steers from the bridge aft of the deckhouse, is fitted with sibering gear, mechanical telegraph, and a powerful searchlight.

The Niagara IV. will be in service on Long Island Sound, between Mr. Gould's country estate at Port Washington, L. I., and New York City, making daily trips. Although the contract called for very early delivery this season, the builders propose to have the yacht fully completed and trial trips made before the arrival of the Niagara if possible, in which Mr. Gould is now returning from an extended Mediterranean cruise.

FITTING OUT CONSTITUTION.

Mainmast of the 1901 Boat Stepped—Plating of Reliance Nearly Finished.

BRISTOL, R. I., March 19.—Although the work of plating the cup yacht Reliance is nearly finished, the work of polishing the Tobin bronze underbody will not begin until the greater part of the crew of the boat arrives, which will probably be within the next ten days. The crew will take up its quarters on board the steamer Sunbeam, which has served as a tender to the new yacht, and which is expected here in about a week. The divers to-day spent considerable time in the overhauling of the blocking under the marine railway, but very little was accomplished, owing to the heavy wind.

The mainmast of the Constitution was stepped to-day by means of the new shears at the end of the pier. N. C. Herreshoff watched the work very critically to see how the shears stood the strain, as they are expected to step the mast of the new boat. The work of placing the mast of the Constitution in position took less than half an hour, which is very much quicker than has ever been done by the derrick arrangement. Billman of Boston had charge of the work, and as soon as the mast was stepped his men began setting up the standing rigging. It is expected that the Constitution will be ready for her first sail about the first week in April.

Before the mast of the 1901 boat was stepped it lay for a while alongside that of the new boat which has just been finished, and it was then seen that the Reliance mast was three inches smaller in diameter and about five feet longer. Ten of the crew of the Constitution are here, assisting in getting the boat into shape. In the sail loft a number of new headsails have been made for the old cup defender Columbia, which is now at City Island, but it is not known whether that boat will come here to fit out.

SHAMROCK III.'S MAST STEPPED

Riggers Work All Night to Have Yacht Ready for Trial Spin a Week from To-morrow.

GLASGOW, March 19.—The mast of the Shamrock III. was successfully stepped this afternoon. The new mast measures 148 feet from deck to truck.

The yacht's boom was subsequently fitted to the gooseneck and the gaff was slung. The mainmast is further forward than is that of the Shamrock II., but the challenger's longer bowsprit makes the base of the fore triangle exactly the same measurement, 78 feet. The boom is distinctly shorter. It projects less over the taffrail, so as to obviate the difficulty under which the Shamrock I. laboured in keeping her boom aboard and from topping in seas and in fresh weather. Extra precautions have been taken to support the gaff. Arrangements have been made for the riggers to work all night long, so there are good prospects of everything being in readiness for a trial spin March 28.

Schooner Yacht Rosina Sold.

The centreboard schooner yacht Rosina has been sold through Gardner & Cox to Quincy Tucker of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club. She was designed by J. Byron Roney and built at Lynn, Mass., in 1900 by Allen Hay. The Rosina is 62 feet long over all, 47 feet on the water line, 17 feet 6 inches beam, and 6 feet draught. There are two staterooms in the vessel and she carries eight tons outside ballast. She is now at Atlantic City and will leave there to-morrow for Mariner's Harbor.

Mr. Tucker has also purchased through Gardner & Cox, from Clarence Robinson, the yawl Whim. This boat was designed by A. W. Nilsson and built in 1897 at College Point. She is 35 feet long over all, 25 feet on the water line, 10 feet 6 inches beam, and 3 feet draught.

Big Gasoline Yacht for J. H. Hanan.

The firm of Gardner & Cox is designing for J. H. Hanan a fast twin-screw gasoline boat of large type. The yacht will be 114 feet over all, 103 feet 8 inches on the water line, 15 feet 9 inches beam, and 5 feet draught. There will be four staterooms and the main saloon aft. The deck will be flush. The craft will be built by Ayers.

Atlantic Y. C. House Committee.

The new House Committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club for 1903 has been appointed as follows: Louis F. Jackson, who is also Secretary of the club; William A. Barstow, and T. S. Negus.

A. A. U. Meet May Go to Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 19.—Milwaukee may not get the Amateur Athletic Union National championship meet next Fall, after having laid all plans for the event. If the meet does not go to Milwaukee it will doubtless be transferred to Cleveland or Cincinnati, either of which cities Milwaukee is willing to support. The reason for the possible change is the opposition of members of the State Fair Board, whose support was almost necessary to the selection of Milwaukee as the place for the meet. The plan was to have the meet when the thousands of visitors were here for the State Fair, and make it one of the fair attractions. This feature of the plan, as that most likely to insure a good profit to the association, was the strongest influence in support of Milwaukee. If the meet is held here, it will be held under the auspices of the Milwaukee Athletic Club, or one of the local ball parks, and not at the State Fair Park, as at first planned.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Century Wheelmen Win Two Games in New York Inter-Club League.

In the tournament of the New York Inter-Club Bowling League last night the Century Wheelmen bowlers won two of the three games with the West Side Republican Club team on the alleys of the latter organization. The game between the New York Athletic Club and the Harlem Wheelmen was postponed.

In the Athletic League the New York Athletic Club team won two of the three games from the Newark Athletic Club five. The scores follow:

NEW YORK INTERCLUB LEAGUE.
West Side Republican Club Alleys.

Century Wheelmen.				West Side Rep.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Wragge	153	191	203	Allen	162	176	224
Walsh	181	190	213	Olt	166	150	188
Schreiber	200	159	199	Beiderhase	169	193	176
Rosenberg	192	189	206	Trafton	193	171	193
Ritter	160	196	165	Brown	186	201	165
Total	886	885	976	Total	881	921	946

ATHLETIC LEAGUE.
New York Athletic Club Alleys.

NEW YORK A. C.				NEWARK A. C.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Breen	203	154	181	Mackin	187	157	200
Bean	180	181	184	Roll	152	144	152
Klingelh'r	245	205	190	North'p Jr.	192	179	192
Arnold	208	175	167	Cooke	185	209	190
Clute	155	183	184	Northrop	160	196	170
Total	991	898	886	Total	856	885	904

Century Wheelmen Alleys.

COLUMBIA.				CENTURY WH.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Garrison	193	181	169	Diederich	203	167	148
Kimball	148	205	145	Monahan	212	166	186
Lesly	212	177	170	Fletcher	139	161	196
Hummel	244	194	152	Parker	172	173	199
Keller	195	208	171	Wyman	184	160	164
Total	992	959	807	Total	956	849	895

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.

National B. C.				Harlem Circle.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Bauer	248	171	154	Ebling	181	169	159
Rose	211	182	278	Kelly	162	225	168
Hare	230	191	213	Kaucher	177	171	190
Cahoon	193	178	191	Engelhardt	160	197	211
Starr	227	253	194	Koster	202	171	218
Total	1062	956	1012	Total	882	933	946

HARLEM NAVY LEAGUE.
Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Union Boat Club—Monahan, 156; McCoy, 152; Wise, 121; Welcke, 143; Hunt, 214. Total, 785.

Nonpareil Rowing Club—Shoemaker, 160; Bates, 154; Bartlett, 177; Hunken, 166; Pierce, 174. Total, 840.

SECOND GAME.—Union Boat Club—Monahan, 137; McCoy, 177; Wise, 111; Welcke, 143; Hunt, 188. Total, 755.

Ravenswood Boat Club—Steinquest, 189; Schmitt, 178; Sharkey, 136; Couch, 165; Ritchie, 203. Total, 871.

THIRD GAME.—Ravenswood Boat Club—Steinquest, 191; Schmitt, 179; Sharkey, 168; Couch, 175; Ritchie, 190. Total, 903.

Nonpariel Rowing Club—Shoemaker, 170; Bates, 221; Bartlett, 180; Hunken, 169; Pierce, 190. Total, 930.

METAL DISTRICT LEAGUE.
Reid's Church Street Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Lauman & Kemp—McGillen, 148; Dixon, 161; Johanson, 146; Merrill, 135; Kampf, 156. Total, 714.

Sharp & Dohme—Solan, 156; Schmidt, 125; Green, 89; Korndorfer, 118; Doerr, 148. Total, 636.

SECOND GAME.—Sharp & Dohme—Solan, 153; Schmidt, 136; Green, 149; Korndorfer, 111; Doerr, 166. Total, 666.

National Lead Company—Ridge, 175; Wilkie, 159; Doughty, 124; Yerante, 113; Meek, 138. Total, 709.

THIRD GAME.—National Lead Company—Ridge, 105; Wilkie, 107; Doughty, 129; Yerante, 157; Meek, 120. Total, 621.

Lauman & Kemp—McGillen, 155; Dixon, 133; Johanson, 131; Merrill, 145; Kampf, 163. Total, 740.

LONG ISLAND NAVY LEAGUE.
Hertzog & Clark's Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Royal Arcanum Outing Club—Walters, 154; Thomas, 154; Hunt, 186; Hill, 187; Haff, 196. Total, 836.

Bergen Beach Yacht Club—Freeline, 117; Green, 126; Fitzmaurice, 158; Smith, 133; Dobbie, 120. Total, 654.

SECOND GAME.—Bergen Beach Yacht Club—Frohne, 145; Green, 161; Fitzmaurice, 169; Smith, 188; Dobbie, 158. Total, 821.

Brooklyn Yacht Club—Benson, 145; Horstman, 102; Callamore, 145; Cassanese, 117; Waldman, 183. Total, 692.

THIRD GAME.—Brooklyn Yacht Club—Benson, 121; Clark, 171; Fatti, 169; Cassanese, 158; Waldman, 168. Total, 837.

Royal Arcanum Outing Club—Walters, 163; Thomas, 160; Hunt, 113; Hill, 155; Haff, 149. Total, 743.

Billiards at Montauk Academy.

With runs of 38, 24, and 56 in the match game with George H. Sutton, the handless billiard player, at the Montauk Academy hall last night Thomas J. Gallagher in thirty innings won the fourth of the series of contests in the 14.2 billiard match. Sutton had not fully recovered from the numbness in his arms of the previous evening, although his three runs of 21, 28, and 20 indicated somewhat his previous good form. The scores:

Gallagher, (300)—15 1 10 2 6 38 0 0 4 1 9 0 0 2 17 8 0 0 24 9 5 0 5 15 22 56 0 13 17 8. Total, 300; high runs, 38, 24, 56; average, 10.

Sutton, (250)—0 11 15 6 7 0 0 1 1 0 21 18 0 0 0 15 10 1 0 28 8 16 20 2 11 14 3 0 6. Total, 201; high runs, 21, 28, 20; average, 6 1-29.

The last game in the contest will be played to-night.

Gardner (90) defeated Lewis (100) in the amateur handicap billiard tournament in a well-played contest of thirty innings. The score:

Gardner, 90; high runs, 14, 9; Lewis, 78; high runs, 9, 7.

To-night Beecher (100) plays De Castro, (75.)

Keeney Won Billiard Match.

Frank A. Keeney easily won the 14-2 handicap billiard match with Dr. H. D. Jennings by a total score of 1,200 points to 819 at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, last night. The handicap called for 1,200 points by Keeney and 900 from Jennings. The match was played in a series of four games, the first one being decided last night. Keeney led from the opening game, and made a grand average of over 10. The scores:

Keeney—47 23 28 11 4 13 2 33 23 0 0 0 10 1 1 33 0 5 4 0 15 4 3 23 0 2 2 0 10. Total, 300. Average, 10 20-23. Grand total, 1,200. Grand average, 4 5-23.

Jennings—1 8 0 0 7 13 4 0 0 6 1 0 3 2 0 4 1 23 0 1 19 0 0 0 4 13 1 6. Total, 117. Average, 4 5-28. Grand total, 819. Grand average 5 24-117.

The Strollers' Pool Tournament.

The taterciub pool tournament in progress at the Strollers, 67 Madison Avenue, was continued last night, Howard A. Colby of the Strollers A team defeating Eugene Van Schaick of the New York Yacht Club team by 125 to 117. William A. Tilt, also of the Strollers A team, defeated A. Bruce Whiting of the New York Yacht Club team by 125 to 71. Parker Syms of the Calumet Club won from George Ethridge of the National Arts Club by the score of 125 to 100. The scores by frames were:

H. A. Colby—10 5 2 5 0 7 8 8 11 11 12 8 8 6 8 10 7. Total, 125; scratches, 5.

E. Van Schaick—5

DESTRUCTION OF BANK BOOKS.

Concealment of Wilbur F. Studebaker's Financial Condition Inferred by the Act, Judge Holt Says.

Judge Holt of the United States District Court has denied a discharge from bankruptcy to Wilbur F. Studebaker of 315 West Eighty-fourth Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on March 24, 1902, with liabilities to the amount of $9,904 and no assets. Judge Holt, in his opinion, said that the evidence showed that Mr. Studebaker inherited in 1897 property valued at $150,000.

He testified that he sold this property, and in three years before bankruptcy lost it in stock speculating and gambling. He has now a salary of $3,600 a year, which is paid by agreement to his wife. He lives on a liberal scale and pays $2,000 a year rent for his apartments. His scheduled debts are about $9,000, of which $7,000 is for money borrowed within a year before his bankruptcy. He admitted upon examination that he destroyed his bank check book and pass book during the year before adjudication. He testified that he never kept any other books.

The objecting creditor claimed, and on the facts was justified in suspecting, the Judge said, that some of the $150,000 claimed to have been lost in speculation and gambling was concealed, but he was unable to prove it. If the bankrupt had not destroyed his check book the creditor might have had some basis for investigating the truth of his statement. Under the circumstances Judge Holt declared that the inference was justified that the bankrupt destroyed his check book and bank book to conceal his true financial condition, and in contemplation of bankruptcy. The application for discharge was therefore denied.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ORA CECIL JACOBS.—Mrs. Ora Cecil Jacobs, ladies' tailor and dressmaker at 28 West Thirtieth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Bert Cohen. She began business on Oct. 1, 1895. Seth Shapiro & Beer, the attorneys, said that the liabilities are $5,000 and assets about $4,000, mostly in accounts. Her customers paid their bills only once a year and she was unable to make all her collections.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

BOHEMIA COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Bohemia Company, which formerly kept the Bohemia resort at 43 West Twenty-ninth Street, were filed yesterday by J. E. Resing, the President. They show liabilities to the amount of $1,456 and no assets, but give only three creditors, viz., Leventritt & Brennan, $1,381; George A. Sterers, $200, and George De Ville, $75. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the company on Jan. 12.

HERMES PAPER BOX COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Constantine and Nicholas J. Jurgielas, doing business as the Hermes Paper Box Company, at 88 Warren Street, by the following-named creditors: Louis DeGange & Co., $165; Robert W. Dunlap, $377, and the Manhattan Straw Board Company, $307. It was alleged that they have involved their property to defraud Delmar, a creditor, to obtain a preference by three judgments which he obtained against them in Brooklyn on Tuesday last, on which a City Marshal levied on a large part of their assets, and that on the 3d inst. they gave a chattel mortgage to secure $1,500 on machinery and fixtures for $1,500.

J. FREDERICK GRAVES AND BERTHA KATHERINE GRAVES.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against J. Frederick Graves and Bertha Katherine Graves, hotel keepers at Ninety-fourth Street and Broadway, who say they have the Hotel Kinghurst, by Kronfeld & Harris for the following-named creditors: Louis Heinemann, $161; George E. Conley, Company, $139, and Samuel S. Belcom, $321. It was alleged that on March 18 they admitted in writing their inability to pay their debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt. Mr. Graves said the hotel last Summer at a rental of $25,000 a year. Mr. Graves had previously been a hotel clerk in Springfield, Mass. It was reported recently that Elias Bloom, the owners had sold the hotel property for $650,000 and Kronfeld & Harris said that the property is to be conveyed to-day to the purchaser. The liabilities of Mr. Graves are about $9,000.

McCRACKEN & MOUNT.—William J. McCracken and Albert F. Mount, who compose the firm of McCracken & Mount, jobbers in woolen stocks, &c., at 35 White Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities to the amount of $21,287 and actual assets to the amount of $11,800, consisting of stock, $2,000; good accounts, $9,000, and cash in bank, $500. They also have a credit insurance worth not more than $600 on the nominal value of the accounts. Scheil & Elkus, the attorneys, said that the firm had lost $16,000 in failed accounts and that $7,000 of the accounts in addition are doubtful. The petition was filed in order that all creditors may be treated alike. A meeting of creditors will be held and no effort at settlement made. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Thomas F. Twenty-fifth temporary receiver of the assets on the application of Minot, Hooper & Co., creditors for $797. Among the creditors are French & Ward, $1,870; A. Walker & Co., $1,743; Abeny & Rusch, $1,094; H. Dannedahl & Co., $1,047, and Fuller, Sims & Co., $1,030. They began business on Aug. 1, 1901, with a claimed capital of $11,000, and succeeded the Bradford Importing and Trading Company, of which Mr. McCracken was President.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first figure being that of the debtor:

AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY—T. M. [illegible] $90
BROWN—Mary W. and John H.—H. Lowenstein [illegible] 4,759
BUCHANAN—E. Hoyt [illegible] 49
BEAUVAIS—Charles—M. Schwarz and another [illegible] 67
BANKS—Thomas A.—A. G. Virtue [illegible] 75
BEHNE—Theodore and Joseph Behne—Second National Bank, costs [illegible] 245
BINGHAM—Ada E., William H., and James L. Marsh [illegible] 114
BUCHAN—Albert, and Gustave Detsler [illegible] 2,927
BAILEY—William M.—W. Thompson [illegible] 787
BAILEY—William M.—J. H. Dehn and another [illegible] 1,455
BOTD—Mary A.—G. E. Guerin [illegible] 1,440
COBB—Thomas D.—I. and J. Frommer [illegible] 414
CHAPMAN—Henry T.—Forth Avery Steinhardt, Homestead and Building Association [illegible] 149
CROSBY—Union County Bank of Rahway [illegible] 10,457
DOTY—Mary W. and George Wolfe—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs [illegible] 419
DUFFY—Edwin E.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs [illegible] 554
DUFFY—Patrick—I. Shatzberg [illegible] 102
DUFFY—Patrick—I. Minter [illegible] 108
DAVIS—Annie—I. Alexander [illegible] 81
DAVIS—Harry P., by guardian—Albany Company at New York [illegible] 408
DAVIS—Addie C.—G. Wanamaker [illegible] 30
DUNCAN—Thomas D.—J. E. Ford and another [illegible] 7,743
DUNCAN—Henry J.—J. Hayes [illegible] 5,620
DUNCAN—Louis E.—H. W. Keil and another [illegible] 145
DUNCAN—Charles R.—N. Whitman and another [illegible] 91
DUNCAN—Albert J.—J. Claflin and another [illegible] 72
DUNCAN—Albert J.—J. Claflin and another [illegible] 190
DUNCAN—Albert J.—J. Claflin and another [illegible] 119
DUNCAN—Albert J.—J. Claflin and another [illegible] 139
DUNCAN—Albert J.—J. Claflin and another [illegible] 113
DUNCAN—Albert J.—J. Claflin and another [illegible] 1,004
DUNCAN—Oscar—E. G. Thomas and another [illegible] 113
DUNCAN—Thomas—Metropolitan Street Railway Company [illegible] 1,004

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Money firmer, 5 to 7 per cent. on call.

Stocks strong.

Nervousness over the Southern Pacific incident was apparent in the earlier dealings yesterday, but lost force as the day progressed. Whatever the pool's apparent tactics may be, its interests are too large to accord with acts really damaging either to itself or to the general market. Deprived of this menace to others, the settlement of the merits involved, as ingenuously stated over Mr. Keene's signature, is desirable from a standpoint broader even than his large interests. A decline of 2¼ upon the day's business in Southern Pacific dissipates the apprehension of a corner, and left the rest of the list free to respond to the day's news. The result was that there was not another decline of so much as a full point among stocks much dealt in, but there were two-score advances, including near a dozen of a point and upward. Even Union Pacific advanced 1, upon business making it the most active stock, next to Southern Pacific.

The news having this effect consisted of an aggregation and continuation of recent favorable influences, rather than of any special intelligence. The late and brief advance of call money was thought less important than the easier tone for time money in response to indications of better supply. It is true that the banks continue to lose to the Sub-Treasury, but the loss is $504,000 this week, against $3,036,000 last week, while there are ample indications of gains from the provinces. The domestic exchanges seem to be "set fair," forecasting reasonable hope of a bank statement better than that which was so easily called good a week ago.

The firmness of the sterling exchange market should be construed in connection with the foreign bank statements showing that our draft upon the foreign money supply has made practically no impression, and none that would prevent further relief upon recurrence of our necessity. The firmness of Continental discounts is more significant to England than to ourselves. England wants gold; we want credit merely. England must maintain her discount rate above the Continent's—despite complaints that it hampers trade—or see Continental funds which can ill be spared withdrawn, and forego hopes of increasing the Bank's bullion upon the eve of the Transvaal loan issue.

The Bank of England makes a decidedly good yearly and weekly comparison, and announces increased earnings warranting continuance of its 10 per cent. dividend rate. Taxes are high, consols are low, the budget is hard to balance, but it has been a good banking year. So it is here. Our money pinch may worry borrowers, but the worry stops in front of the cashiers' windows. The Presidents are looking forward to annual reports like the Bank of England's to-day. It is ample and singular commentary upon rejoicings by opponents of the Aldrich bill over the money power's discomfiture by its defeat. A report of intention to persist with that measure, and to enlarge its scope, was among the day's favorable news. If money is ever to become a drug here, as it is now reported abroad, it can only be by good banking laws, and never through bad. Lenders always thrive and borrowers always suffer by any taint or obstruction in the supply of money.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Grass Twine	½	M. pf.	2
Am. Locomotive	½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	½
Am. Smelting pf.	¾	Missouri Pacific	½
At., Top. & S. F.	1¼	Nat. Lead	¾
Balt. & Ohio	1	N. Y. Dock	½
B'klyn R. T.	1	N. Y., N. H. & H.	¾
Canadian Pacific	½	Nor. & West.	½
Ches. & Ohio	1½	North American	2½
Chi. & Alton	¾	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi. Gt. West	¾	People's Gas	½
Chi. G. W. pf. B.	1	Pr. C. C. & St. L.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¼	Rock Island	½
Chi. & N. W.	2	Rock Island pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	Rubber Goods	¾
Cl., C., C. & St. L.	½	St. L. & S. F.	½
Col. Fuel & I.	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Del. & Rio Gr. pf.	½	St. L. S. W.	½
Erie M. & P. D.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	¾	Sloss-Sheffield	¾
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1½	Southern Railway	½
Erie	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Erie 1st pf.	¾	Tol. Rys. & L.	1½
General Electric	¾	Tol., St. L. & W.	1½
Illinois Central	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
Int. Paper	¾	Union Pacific	½
K., C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	¾	Union Pacific pf.	½
Kan. City So.	½	United Fruit	½
Kan. City So. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Louis. & Nash.	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Met. Securities	½	U. S. Realty	¾
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½	U. S. Realty pf.	¾
		Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	½
		Wabash	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Woolen	¾	Rubber Goods pf.	½
Anaconda Copper	½	Rutland pf.	1
Con. Tobacco pf.	½	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	1
Ft. W. & Rio Grande	¾	Southern Pacific	2¼
Int. Paper pf.	½	U. S. Red. & Ref.	3

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	3	Green B. deb. B.	2½
Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s	1½	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	1½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	W. N. Y. & P. 1st	1½

Bonds Declined.

Balt. & O. conv. 4s	2	Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1¾
Cent. Br. Ry. 4s	2½	N. Y. & Q. Co. El. L.	1
Dul. & Iron R. 1st	1	& P. 5s	1
Ind., Ill. & Ia. 4s	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 19	506,047
To date this year	30,550,052
Corresponding date last year	36,134,350

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 19	$1,535,500
To date this year	$164,578,200
Corresponding date last year	$223,258,200

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Bull's Arms Company.
Columbus Edison Company preferred stock.
Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company.
Commercial Cable Company.
Dominion Coal Company common stock.
Dominion Iron and Steel Company preferred stock.
Erie Railroad for new bonds subscriptions.
General Realty Company.
International Steam Pump Company common stock.
Palmetto Company.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway first preferred stock.
Southern Railway, Mobile and Ohio Railroad stock trust certificates.
Tefft-Weller Company preferred stock.
Twin City Rapid Transit Company preferred stock.
United States Reduction and Refining Company common and preferred stock.
Union Ferry Company.
Union Typewriter Company all classes of stock.
Western Union Telegraph Company.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Window Glass Company on preferred stock.
Columbus Gas Light and Heating Company.
Niles-Bement-Pond Company on common.
Railway Steel Spring Company on preferred stock.
Rochester Railway on preferred stock.

FEATURES OF THE MARKET.

If professional Wall Street had any serious notion that there was any danger of a "corner" in Southern Pacific it discovered its error before yesterday's business was concluded—had, indeed, early substantial evidence that a corner was not "on the board" when London before the opening here sent over the price for Southern Pacific more than two points lower and when in this market the issue opened down at 67 and 66¾, as compared with Wednesday's close of 67¾. This was all that was needed to reassure the Street and hence the prompt recovery in the general market which was continued until the close and was little interfered with even when call money rose in the late afternoon to as high as 7 per cent.

Yet while the market went higher and seemed to be consistently strong throughout, it is a fact that in many parts the strength appeared to be due to purchases of no more important a nature than short covering and to buying by the professional element for a speculative rise. Indeed, it was a matter of general comment that the business of the day was "all in the room," which signifies that it had its initiative largely among traders and professionals. Certainly commission house business was in no measure increased during the day, houses of this kind complaining that despite the market's activity and strength they were not earning office expenses.

But though this was the fact, the development was not regarded without hope, for, if it did nothing else, it at least indicated that the short interest was becoming uncomfortable in its position and was desirous of beating a retreat without more ado. This speculative change of front was in no sense a surprise to close market observers, it having been evident to them for some days not only that liquidation had ceased, but that the market was practically bare of stocks. Prices could be put down only by and under artificial pressure; when that was removed it was evident that, in the vernacular, "the market wanted to go up." Of course, to the extent that the shorts covered yesterday the market position is technically weaker; but inasmuch as there remains a considerable short interest the general situation is still decidedly stronger.

All the standard shares were strong yesterday, with especial strength in St. Paul, Northwest, Louisville and Nashville, Atchison and Missouri Pacific. Western houses were the largest buyers of St. Paul and Atchison, not a little of this buying apparently representing short covering. In the late trading St. Paul and Missouri Pacific were inclined to be reactionary, the selling in each case being accounted "good."

Not unnaturally the greatest market interest centred round and about Southern Pacific, the movement in which was closely watched all day. The story is best told in the mere statement of fact that the issue closed distinctly weak at practically the lowest price of the day, for a net decline of 2¾ points on dealings in over 91,000 shares. It is now clear that the talk of a possible corner in the stock was baseless, and that conservative banking interests had the right view of the case when they declared that the stock had been marked up on the day previous to facilitate pool selling by Mr. Keene.

The strength of Union Pacific was in marked contrast to the weakness of Southern Pacific, but may readily be explained on the growing belief in the Street that, having full information of the intended action by the Keene interests, the Union Pacific holders of Southern Pacific took pains to circumvent and defeat any action that might be taken against them—this by the transference of the Southern Pacific stock held by Union Pacific into other and friendly hands. While it is not clear that this has actually been done—and before the temporary injunction order—there is good ground for the belief that it has been, and that for that reason the proceedings brought by T. J. Taylor & Co. on behalf of Mr. Keene are already as good as defeated. Hence the buying of Union Pacific, (some of it came from insiders,) and hence, perhaps, the selling of Southern Pacific. This signifies a reverse of the conditions which lately prevailed when Southern Pacific was advancing while Union was declining. The shoe now seems to be on the other foot.

A gratifying development of the day was the large export business in grain, 32 loads of wheat and 33 of corn being engaged for export—a total of over 500,000 bushels.

It became known after the close of business yesterday that some large mercantile loans have been made this week. For that reason, despite the reported gain in cash from the interior, to-morrow's bank statement may not be as favorable as had been expected.

Charles G. Gates was on the floor of the Exchange for the greater part of the day yesterday and was conspicuous on the buying side of a number of stocks that were leaders in the advance. The Room declares that a greater part of this buying represented short covering.

It is understood that a prominent international banking house is back of the present movement in Louisville and Nashville and is confident of much higher prices. The increase of $94,400 in the earnings of the company for the second week of March, reported yesterday, offered additional reason for yesterday's purchases.

London was not disposed to do much in this market, buying some 5,000 shares in the early trading and selling them later on the rally. Reason for this inactivity was declared to be in the desire to await the developments in the Southern Pacific fight and in the money market.

One of the unwelcome developments of the afternoon, coincident with the advance in call money, was selling of St. Paul by Standard Oil interests.

ACTIVITY IN BUILDING.

Reports of building operations in progress and contemplated at nearly all leading cities in the United States, received by R. G. Dun & Co. from their numerous branch offices, show unusual activity this year and quite as much work planned for as last year, though at some centres higher prices of materials and uneasiness in labor circles have reduced the number of new ventures. The total number of permits granted this year to date in the cities reporting is 4,426, against 5,120 for the same period last year, involving an estimated cost of $29,505,003 this year, against $40,364,941 last year. There is a very large decrease reported by Chicago, due in part to the fact that last year at this time a city ordinance was pending limiting the height of buildings, and many plans that were tentative were rushed forward to avoid the conditions to be imposed. Omitting Chicago, the number of permits granted in this year at other leading cities show a small decrease compared with last year, but the estimated cost of operations contemplated is about the same as last year. Going back to 1901, which is the largest year of which there is any record, there is a decrease this year of nearly 30 per cent. New York City reports a considerable loss this year compared with both preceding years, and so does Boston, while Brooklyn and Philadelphia report a considerable increase. At Pittsburg, and in the district immediately surrounding, operations this year are planned on a very large scale. This is true of many points in the West and South. There is a noteworthy increase at all points in the number of new manufacturing plants contemplated and in the additions to existing plants that are planned. The Spring has generally opened early, and contractors are very busy on work planned last year. Materials are high, especially lumber and structural iron, both of which are scarce and in slow supply. Labor is now generally well employed and wages are high, but at a number of centres an increase has been demanded, and at others such demand is anticipated.

STREET RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The quarterly reports of the Interurban Street Railway Company and of the Third Avenue for the period ended Dec. 31 have been filed in Albany, and were made public yesterday.

The Interurban Company reports: Gross earnings, $3,875,179; operating expenses, $1,939,064; net earnings, $1,936,065; other income, $185,185; total income, $2,140,250; charges, $2,187,838; deficit, $47,588; cash on hand, $1,084,768; deficiency, $35,802.

The Third Avenue reports: Gross earnings, $360,833, a decrease of $23,015; net earnings, $217,701, an increase of $20,825, and a deficit of $103,972, a decrease of $113,965. Cash on hand of $1,763,136 is reported.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of one share of American Exchange Bank stock at 275¾.

Charleston (S. C.) dispatches stating that 700 acres of marl land have been purchased near there by capitalists who propose to establish a large cement plant.

Statement from New Orleans that an international syndicate has purchased a tract of land in Hardin County, Texas, aggregating 4,000 acres of oil land.

Dispatches from Patchogue, L. I., to the effect that it is proposed to establish there a new National bank, with a capital of $50,000.

According to Memphis dispatches it is said that the charter will be filed this week for the Memphis Consolidated Gas and Electric Company, the company formed to merge the Equitable Gas Company and the Memphis Light and Power Company of that city.

Capital of the International Heater Company reduced from $1,600,000 to $551,300 by the retirement of the $900,000 common stock and $348,100 of preferred.

Incorporation at Indianapolis of the Indiana Harbor Company, capital $200,000, which, it is said, will build a railroad principally for the transportation of coal from the Indiana field to points on Lake Michigan.

Special meeting of the stockholders of the Utica and Mohawk Valley Railway called for April 1 for the purpose of voting on a proposition to increase the capital stock of the corporation from $3,100,000 to $6,250,000.

Republic Iron and Steel Company, it is said, will in the coming season mine about 300,000 tons of ore from a new property on the Mesaba range, which it has been opening since September.

Advices from Boston that the Railroad Commissioners have authorized the West End Street Railway Company to issue $454,250 additional common stock.

Reports from Kansas City that Nelson Morris & Co. have secured fifteen acres of land adjoining their stockyards in that city, on which will be erected a new one-million-dollar packing plant.

Application made by the Texas and Pacific Railway to the New York Stock Exchange to list $587,000 additional Louisiana Division Branch Lines first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of 1931.

Canton (Ohio) dispatches stating that the Directors of the Canton Structural Steel Car Company have voted to increase the capital stock to $1,600,000.

Statement from Pittsburg that negotiations have been practically concluded by the syndicate which has secured control of the Iron City National Bank for the absorption of the Guarantee Title and Trust Company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 5@7 per cent., with the last loan at 6 per cent. The majority of the day's loans was made at 6 per cent.

Time money, 5¾@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5@5½ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $226,961,495; balances, $6,582,120; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $463,105.

Money on call in London, 3½@3¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, short bills, 3⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝@3 11-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business: Sixty days, $4.84; demand, $4.87¼@$4.87½; cables, $4.88.

Commercial bills were $4.83¼@$4.84¼; Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94 11-16 and 95¼; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 premium; selling, 1-16 discount, Savannah—Buying, ½ discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. St. Louis—15c premium. Louisville—Par. Cincinnati—10c premium. Pittsburg—25@35c, nominal.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, March 20.—In its City article to-day The Times says the repayments to and borrowings from the Bank of England yesterday left the market rather more deeply in debt. Loan rates stiffened to 3⅝ per cent. Discount rates show a scarcely appreciable advance.

The Bank of England return shows that the reserve is £1,494,000 higher, at £27,182,000. Its proportion to current liabilities is 1⅝ per cent. higher, at 48¾ per cent.

The Stock Exchange was inactive and mostly dullish yesterday. Consols were unchanged. Home rails were flat, and there was an almost general decline in them.

The American rails market was quite cheerful. Prices fluctuated a good deal, but after the Stock Exchange shut the highest points of the day were reached. The most activity was in Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Southern common, and Atchison. Grand Trunks were flat.

Uruguayans partially recovered. The general mining market was quiet and stagnant.

The Bank of England bought £31,000 bar gold.

Silver bars were 22 5-16d. per ounce spot and 22 3-16d. forward.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, March 19.—Money was fairly abundant to-day, and rates were not materially altered. Discounts were quiet. The fact that there was no change to-day in the Bank of England's rate of discount was attributed to unfavorable advices from foreign exchanges and to the illness of the Governor of the Bank.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet and hesitating. Consols were dull, being influenced by the prospect of Chinese and Indian loans and County Council borrowing. Home rails were irregular, though more vigorous than stocks in most of the other sections. Americans opened irregular and grew firm, especially Southern Pacific, notwithstanding the fact that the situation caused uneasiness. Subsequently prices were easier, and the market closed quiet. The feature of the trading was a sharp rally in foreigns on more hopeful reports from Uruguay. Rio Tintos were easier on American advices. The company will on April 2 declare an ordinary dividend of 27s. 6d. per share. Silver relapsed on American selling.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 91¼; consols for account, 91¼; Anaconda, 6⅞; Atchison, 86¼; Atchison pref., 96¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 95¼; Canadian Pacific, 132⅞; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47⅜; Chicago Great Western, 23; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 174; De Beers, 22⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 39⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 85¼; Erie, 37¼; Erie first preferred, 69¾; Erie second preferred, 50¾; Illinois Central, 143½; Louisville and Nashville, 124½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26⅝; New York Central, 140¾; Norfolk and Western, 73⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91½; Ontario and Western, 31½; Pennsylvania, 73¾; Rand Mines, 11; Reading, 31¼; Reading first preferred, 85¼; Reading second preferred, 57½; Southern Railway, 33⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 97; Southern Pacific, 66; Union Pacific, 95¼; Union Pacific preferred, 93½; United States Steel, 38; United States Steel preferred, 89⅝; Wabash, 20; Wabash preferred, 61.

Bar silver uncertain at 22 5-16d per ounce.

Money, 3¼ to 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3 11-16 to 3⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅝ to 3 11-16 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £31,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.50; Madrid, 38.97; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 19.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened steady, trading was quiet, and market closed dull. Rio Tintos at first declined, but quickly recovered on the announcement of the advance in Amalgamated Copper. Internationals were irregular. Rentes were weaker. Brasilians and Argentines were steadier on more favorable news from Uruguay. Industrials were easier.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 50c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 17c for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 23,775,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 10,975,000f, gold in hand increased 9,125,000f, bills discounted decreased 27,900,000f, and silver in hand increased 3,775,000f.

BERLIN, March 19.—Prices were firmer on the Boerse to-day, owing to more satisfactory New York advices and the reports published regarding the state of the iron industry. But trading, early in the day, was inactive, except in mines. Later, however, bank shares became animated and Canadian Pacific made a good recovery.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 50 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 19.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased £1,494,000, circulation decreased £100,000, bullion increased £1,394,616, other securities decreased £246,000, other deposits increased £478,000, public deposits increased £805,000, notes reserve increased £1,507,000, and Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability this week is 48.73 per cent., as compared with 47.08 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Bank of England to-day the net profits for the six months ended Feb. 28 were announced to be £739,815, making the amount of the reserve at that date £2,750,127. The usual semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. was declared.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 19.—The money market shows hardly any change, but, with the supply of funds increasing, lower rates may be seen before long. Call loans, 5¼@6 per cent.; time loans, on collateral, 5@6 per cent.; time loans, on mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 5 per cent.; New York funds, 10 cents discount. Clearings, $19,878,807; balances, $1,378,682. The foreign exchange market is quiet and steady; rates are unchanged.

The activity and strength of Alloues made the feature of the stock market. There were large sales of Shannon, but most of the local coppers were rather quiet and changed little. Amalgamated was irregular, but held fairly well. Dominion Iron and Steel and Dominion Coal were sold freely on the news of fire in one of the mines of the latter company. Both stocks were very weak, although they rallied somewhat during the afternoon.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
530	Atchison	83¾	82¾	83¾
85	Boston Elevated	147	146	147
11	*Boston & Albany	258	258	258
5	*Boston & Maine	187	187	187
16	Boston & Maine pf.	178½	178½	178½
10	*C., J. & R. Ry.	122½	122½	122½
9	Conn. & Passumpsic pf.	170	170	170
37	*Fitchburg pf.	141	141	141
1	*Maine Central	175	175	175
400	Mass. Elec.	35	35	35
10	Mass. Elec. pf.	91¾	91¾	91¾
132	*N. Y., N. H. & H.	212	211	211
136	*Old Colony	208	207½	207½
31	Pere Marquette	90	90	90
1	Pere Marquette pf.	90	90	90
1,100	Union Pacific	94½	92¾	93½
26	West End	96¾	96	96¾

TELEPHONES.

870	American	165	164½	165
50	Mexican	2½	2½	2½
3	New England	138½	138½	138½
1	Western pf.	100	100	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

115	Amer. Pneu. Serv. pf.	21	21	21
1,065	*American Sugar	127¾	127	127¾
210	American Woolen	13¾	13¼	13¾
84	Woolen pf.	79	79	79
8,345	Dom. Iron & Steel	33	32	33½
105	Edison	256	255	255
150	Gen. Elec.	225½	224½	225
106	General Electric	195½	195	195½
761	Mass. Gas	45½	45	45½
85	Mass. Gas pf.	85¾	85¼	85¾
25	New Eng. Cot. Yarn pf.	85	85	85
5	Pullman	227	227	227
5	Rubber Buttonhole	10	10	10
10	Seattle Electric pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾
30	Union Land & Copper	3½	3½	3½
100	United Fruit	109	109	109
440	U. S. Shoe Machine	30¾	30¼	30¾
117	*Un. Shoe Mach. pf.	91	90½	91
150	*U. S. Steel	37¼	37¼	37¼
50	U. S. Steel pf.	87	86¾	86¾
200	U. S. Steel pf. Rights	25c.	25c.	25c.
20	Westinghouse pf.	101	101	101

MINING.

175	Adventure	12½	12	12
6,250	Alloues	8½	7¾	7¾
5,153	Amalgamated	73	71¾	72⅝
160	Anaconda	30½	30	30½
450	Arcadian	4¾	4½	4¾
50	Arnold	95c.	95c.	95c.
200	Atlantic	13⅜	13½	13⅜
250	Bingham	34½	34½	34¾
57	Cal. & Hecla	550	550	550
450	Centennial	28¾	28¾	28¾
20	Central Oil	7	7	7
225	Cons. Mercur	1¾	1¾	1¾
617	Copenhagen	71	70	70
365	Daly-West	21¾	21	21¾
2,800	Dominion Coal	120¾	118	119¾
843	Elm River	5	4¾	4¾
15	Franklin	12	12	12
225	Guanajuato	2	2	2
115	Isle Royale	14	13	14
300	Mass.	10¾	10¼	10¾
905	Mayflower	2	2	2
130	Michigan	10¼	10¼	10¼
5	Mohawk	55	55	55
900	Monitor & Boston	1⅝	1 11-16	1 11-16
270	Old Colony	2¼	2	2¼
100	Old Dominion	21	21	21
5	Osceola	72	72	72
15	Parrot	23¾	23¾	23¾
505	Rhode Island	30¾	30¼	30¾
2,945	Shannon	14¾	13¾	14
17	Tamarack	150	150	150
200	Tennessee	32½	31½	32½
255	Trinity	11¾	11¼	11¾
1,227	U. S. Coal & Oil	16	16	16
1,180	United States	26	25¾	25¾
1,390	Utah	29¾	29	29¾
145	Victoria	88	88	88
100	Washington	30	30	30
284	*Winona	13¾	13	13
416	*Wolverine	74	72½	74
900	Wyandotte	2¾	2½	2¾

British Columbia, 6 bid, 7 asked.
*Ex dividend.
†Ex rights.
‡Assessment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—There was less activity in this market to-day, but the business was better distributed than for some time past. Prices were firm to strong, but only a few changes of importance were recorded. Guarantee Trust was up 9¼ points from its last previous sale; Lehigh Valley, 1¼; Lehigh Navigation, 2; United Gas, 1½, and Union Traction of Indiana 5s, L. The buying of Lehigh Valley was exceptionally heavy, the stock being taken by the houses which were prominent in its recent rise. Large earnings and the report that the findings of the coal commission will be less unfavorable to the companies than had been reported were given as the causes for the advance. A rumor that the Dolan-Mack trouble had been amicably settled induced free buying of United Gas. The Lake Superiors were under some pressure and closed lower, and there was some realising evident in Philadelphia Electric.

Total sales, 29,982 shares and $109,500 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. Sys. Co.	80¾	80¾	80¾
25	American Cement	8	8	8
475	Cambria Steel	36½	36	36
5,607	Consol. Lake Superior	5¼	5	5⅜
1,235	Con. Lake Superior pf.	19	18	18¾
10	Con. Trac. of N. J.	35	35	35
200	Cons. Products	34½	34½	34½
300	Erie	36¾	36½	36½
100	Elec. Co. of America	9 1-16	9 1-16	9 1-16
80	Guarantee Trust Co.	41⅝	12	16½
4,825	Lehigh Valley	64½	63¾	64¾
30	Lehigh Navigation	75	75	75
20	Marden Co.	5¾	5¾	5¾
15	Minehill R. R.	63	63	63
1,050	Pennsylvania	73 3-16	73	73
295	Penn. Steel Co. pf.	35¼	35¼	35¾
34	Phila. Traction	98	98	98
2,210	Philadelphia Electric	7¼	7 1-16	7¼
1,157	Philadelphia Co.	47	46½	47
23	Philadelphia Co. pf.	44½	43½	43½
4,925	Reading	30¾	30¼	30¾
200	Southern Pacific	68	67	68
400	Southern R. R.	33½	32	33
200	Susquehanna Steel	37	36¾	36¾
1,000	United Gas Imp. Co.	105	103¾	105
125	Union Traction	47½	47	47
1,540	United States Steel	27½	27	27½
670	U. S. Steel pf.	80¾	80	80¾
100	Warner pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Many contrasts were presented in the outside market yesterday. On one hand were a number of advances, some of them extending to several points, and on the other declines of sufficient importance to attract the attention of all those interested in the market. Among the stocks that were strong was United Copper, the extreme irregularity of which has been the subject of considerable comment. Generally speaking, the market was not active, there being very few issues which showed transactions in excess of 1,000 shares. The one stock that was traded in much beyond the usual amount was Bay State Gas, a large block of which was yesterday thrown on the market.

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UNITED COPPER, the varying fortunes of which during the past few weeks have been followed with considerable interest, yesterday showed strength as marked as was the weakness shown a few days ago. The brokers who at the beginning of the week were offering the stock on sellers' options as low as 20, yesterday became buyers and paid as high as 30. The total transactions of the day amounted to 500 shares, all of which changed hands at the one price. Practically none of the stock was offered until late in the day, and when it did make its appearance it was quickly taken. The theory advanced was that those who had sold the stock for delivery two or three weeks hence found no stock coming into the market, and thought it best to cover their contracts. To-day marks the termination of the underwriting syndicate according to the original agreement, but it is generally accepted as a fact that the life of the syndicate will be extended.

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AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS.—Announcement is made by the American Type Founders Company that it has been determined by the Directors to offer $1,000,000 of the preferred stock, the issue of which was authorized in January of last year, for subscription by the common stock holders in proportion to their holdings. Moreover, it is announced that a 3 per cent. scrip dividend has been declared on the common stock in addition to the regular quarterly cash dividends of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock and 1 per cent. on the common stock. According to the terms of issue the new preferred stock is to be sold at par and to be paid for partly in cash and partly in the scrip which has just been declared as a dividend. Scrip to the amount of 12 per cent. will be accepted in payment, with 88 per cent. in cash, which may be paid as one sum or in installments at the option of the stockholder.

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KITCHENER MINING fluctuated very little yesterday after its violent drop on Wednesday. There is apparently no buying of the stock except by traders who were of the opinion that it seemed likely that some recovery would follow the collapse.

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NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION stockholders have received notice of the annual meeting of the stockholders to be held in New Jersey on April 6.

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CENTRAL FOUNDRY was one of the strong and active stocks. The common sold up to 3¾ on the purchase of about 2,000 shares, and the preferred stock advanced to 16¼.

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UNIVERSAL TOBACCO, for which there has been little or no market for a long time, sold at the lowest prices on record. The preferred stock was traded in at 2½, as compared with the previous sale, which was made about ten points higher two or three months ago.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Barrel & Package	53½	53½	53½
300	American Can pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾
20	Am. Dis For. Wireless	11¼	11¼	11¼
50	Am. Light & Trac. pf.	99	99	99
1,000	Bamberger De Lamar	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
25,800	Bay State Gas	7-16	⅜	⅜
1,100	British Colum. Copper	6¼	6	6¼
2,100	Buffalo Mines	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Central Foundry ctfs.	3¾	3½	3¾
1,700	Deadwood Quartz	⅝	⅜	⅝
450	Electric Boat	25	23	23
400	Electric Lead Reduc.	2¾	2¾	2¾
113	Electric Vehicles	47	45	45
100	Electric Vehicle pf.	14	14	14
200	Gold Hill Copper	7-16	⅜	7-16
1,900	Greene Con. Copper	24½	24¼	24½
70	Havana Tobacco	40¾	40¾	40¾
25	Havana Tobacco pf.	60½	60½	60½
25	Int. Mer. Marine	14	14	14
1,900	Kitchener Mining	1¼	⅞	1
300	Manhattan Transit	3½	3½	3½
220	Marconi Wireless of Co.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,700	Mont. & Bos. Copper	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Nb. Am. Lum. & Pulp	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
2,200	Northern Securities	107½	106½	106½
200	New Orleans Rys.	13½	13½	13½
5	Odin Elevator	46½	46½	46½
200	Peoria, Dec. & Evans	2	2	2
65	Royal Bak. Powder pf.	103	103	103
11	Safety Car Heating	117½	117½	117½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, March 19, 1903.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
73½	73¾	25,800	*Amal. Copper Co.	72⅞	73	71½	72⅞	+⅝
40¾	40¾	1,600	Am. Car & F. Co.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	
61¾	61¾	510	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	60¾	61¾	60¾	61¾	+¾
24¾	24¾	100	*Am. Grass Twine Co.	18	18	18	18	+½
7¾	8	670	*Am. Ice Co.	7¾	7¾	7½	7¾	...
33½	34	810	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	33	33½	32½	33½	...
28	28¼	600	*Am. Locomo. Co.	28	28¼	28	28¼	+⅜
94¾	95	317	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	94½	94¾	94¼	94¼	+¼
69¾	69⅞	2,300	*Am. S. & R. Co.	69¾	69¾	69	69¾	
96¾	96⅞	2,650	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	96	97	95¾	96¾	+⅝
127½	127	4,200	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	127⅝	128	126½	126½	−⅜
13½	14	200	*Am. Woolen Co.	15⅝	15¾	15¾	15¾	
123	123	500	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	122½	122½	122	122½	−½
33	33¼	33,300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	32	33⅝	32	33⅛	+1⅛
93	93⅝	900	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	97⅜	98⅜	97⅜	98¼	+⅝
94½	94¾	25,250	Baltimore & Ohio	93¾	94⅝	93½	94¼	+¾
47¾	48	71,600	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	46¾	47¾	46¾	47¾	+1
128½	128	9,000	Canadian Pacific	129¼	130	128¾	130	+1½
177	181	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	181½	181½	181½	181½	−½
47⅛	47⅜	1,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	46⅝	47¾	46⅝	47¾	+⅝
22	22¼	2,900	Chicago & Alton	22¼	22¾	22	22¾	+⅜
70	70⅞	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	70	70	70	70	+½
25	25⅛	2,700	Chicago Great West.	24⅝	25¼	24¼	25	+⅜
40⅜	41⅜	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B.	41½	41½	41½	41½	+½
170½	170⅝	10,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	169	171¼	168¾	170⅝	+1⅝
189	191	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	189	189	189	189	
183½	186	1,400	Chicago & NorthW.	187¼	189¾	187½	189	+2
17	17¼	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	17	17	17	17	+⅛
31¼	31¾	400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	30¾	31¾	30¾	30¾	+⅛
85¼	85½	400	C., C., C. & St. L.	92	85½	85	85½	+½
67	67¼	2,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	65	65¾	65	67	+2
27½	27	700	Colorado & Southern	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¾	−⅛
40½	40¾	450	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	40½	40¾	40¾	40¾	
20¾	20¾	100	Col. & H. C. & I.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	...
210	220	2,200	Consolidated Gas	208	207½	208	208	−1
114	115	100	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	114	114	114	114	−½
84⅝	84½	7,025	Corn Products Co.	84¾	84¾	84¼	84⅝	+⅝
84	84⅞	645	Corn Products Co. pf.	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	
170	171½	658	Delaware & Hudson	171	171	171	171	+½
37½	38	100	Denver & R. G.	37½	37½	37½	37½	+½
86¾	87	300	Denver & R. G. pf.	87	87¼	87	87¼	+½
44	45	100	D., M. & Ft. Dodge	45	45	45	45	+½
15¾	16	900	Detroit Southern	15¾	16¼	15¾	15¾	+½
32¼	33	800	Detroit Southern pf.	33½	33½	33	33¼	+¼
94½	94¾	150	Detroit United Ry.	94½	94½	94½	94½	
70½	71	700	*Distillers Securities	70½	70½	70½	70½	
25½	26	200	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	25½	25½	25½	25½	+1½
39½	39¾	20,000	Erie	39⅝	39⅞	39½	39⅝	+⅛
37½	37¾	2,000	Erie 1st pf.	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+⅛
55	55⅞	5,600	Erie 2d pf.	55½	55⅝	55	55⅝	+⅝
136½	136¾	559	General Electric	134½	135	134½	135	+⅝
102¾	103	200	Hocking Valley	102½	102¾	102½	102¾	
140¼	140⅝	5,600	Illinois Central	139½	141	139½	140¾	+⅝
16¾	17	800	Internat. Paper	16¾	17¼	16½	17	+½
70½	71	200	Internat. Paper pf.	72	72¾	72	72¾	+¾
4	4¼	200	*Internat. Power Co.	4	4	4	4	
43¾	43¾	120	Internat. Steam Pump	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	+¾
37⅝	37¾	300	Iowa Central	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	+¼
41	41	100	Kanawha & Michigan	41	41	41	41	
78½	79	900	K. C. Ft. S. & M. pf.	78½	78¾	78½	78¾	+¼
31¼	31¾	1,300	Kansas City South.	30⅞	31¾	30⅞	31¾	+¾
55¾	56	700	Kansas City South. pf.	55⅝	56	55	56	+¼
123	123¼	18,700	Louisville & Nashville	121⅛	124	121¾	123¾	+1⅝
140¾	140¾	7,300	Manhattan Elevated	140¾	141¾	140¾	140¾	
110	110	100	Maryland Coal pf.	110	110	110	110	
118	118½	200	Met. Securities	116	118	116	118	+1½
124¾	124⅝	5,600	*Met. Street Railway	124⅝	125¾	123¾	124¾	+⅝
29⅝	29⅞	1,500	Mexican Central	29⅜	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+⅛
71⅜	72⅛	1,650	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	71⅛	72¾	71¼	72¾	+1
126½	129	2,300	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	127⅞	129	127⅞	129	+1
29	29¼	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	28	29¼	28	29	+¾
57	57¼	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	56¾	57	56¾	57	+¼
106¾	110	19,300	Missouri Pacific	103	110¾	106½	109½	+3
46¾	47	320	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	
105¾	106	20	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	106½	106¾	106¼	106¾	
27½	27¾	3,025	*Nat. Lead Co.	26¾	27¾	26¾	27½	+¾
92	93	900	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	92	92¾	92	92¾	
15⅝	16	300	*Nat. R. R. of Mex.	15	15¾	15	15¾	
136¾	137	6,600	*Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	136¾	137¾	136¾	137	+¼
29	29	100	New York Dock	29	29	29	29	
211	215	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	212	213	212	212	+1
31½	31¾	4,100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	31¼	31¾	31¼	31¼	
72⅜	72¾	2,000	Norfolk & Western	71¾	72¾	71¾	72⅜	+⅝
102	103	900	North American	102	104	102	103	+1½
1,000	1,000	1,000	North. Pacific	104½	104½	104½	104½	+½
143⅝	144	29,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	143	144¼	143	143¾	+⅝
103¾	103¾	1,410	People's Gas, Chicago	103¾	104¼	103¾	104¼	+⅝
85	85	100	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	84	84	84	84	−1
102½	110	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	105	105	105	105	−2
61½	61¾	1,400	Pressed Steel Car	61¼	61¾	61	61¼	−⅜
84	84	400	Pressed Steel Car pf.	84	84	83	83¼	−¾
223	225	1,150	Pullman Company	222	225	222	223	+1
34¾	34¾	300	*Railway Steel Spring	33½	33¾	33½	33¾	...
87	88	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	...
61⅜	61¾	18,160	Reading	61¼	61¾	61¼	61¾	+⅜
20¾	20¾	2,200	*Rep. Iron & Steel	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¾	+⅛
78	79	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	+¾
19½	19¾	32,300	Rock Island Co.	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¾	+¼
77	78	1,200	Rock Island Co. pf.	77½	78	77½	78	+¾
26⅝	26⅝	300	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	26½	26⅝	26½	26⅝	
78	79	600	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	
63	63	100	Rutland pf.	63	63	63	63	−1
19½	20	400	St. L. & San Fran.	19½	19¾	19½	19¾	+¼
69¾	70¼	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	70	70¾	70	70¾	+¾
25	26	400	St. Louis Southw.	25	25¾	25	25½	+¼
57½	58	500	St. Louis Southw. pf.	57½	58	57½	58	+¼
62	63	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	63	63	62	62	−1
114	115	115	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	115	115	115	115	+1
65¾	65¾	99,850	Southern Pacific	67	68¼	65¾	67⅝	+1⅝
33¾	33¾	19,050	Southern Ry., ext.	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼	−¼
85	85	1,000	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	85	85	85	85	
67½	68	9,400	Tennessee Coal & Iron	66¾	68	66¾	68	+1
86¾	86¾	1,300	Texas & Pacific	86¼	86¾	86¼	86¾	+¼
124	125	200	Third Avenue	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	+¾
43	43	200	Tol., St. L. & Light	40	42	40	42	+1½
27½	27¾	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	26	27½	26	27½	+1½
42	42	200	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	42	42¾	42	42¾	+¾
115¾	116	1,100	Twin City R. T.	114	116	114	116	+1½
94½	94⅝	85,200	Union Pacific	92¾	94¼	92¾	93¾	+1
91½	91½	300	Union Pacific pf.	90¾	91¾	90¾	91¾	+¾
100¾	100¾	200	United Fruit Co.	100	100¾	100	100¾	+¾
...	...	100	United Rys. Invest.	18	18	18	18	...
...	...	100	United Rys. Invest. pf.	56	56	56	56	...
...	...	200	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	53	53	53	53	−1
135	135	100	U. S. Express	135	135	135	135	
13⅝	13¾	1,472	*U. S. Leather	13¾	14	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
91¾	91¾	600	*U. S. Leather pf.	90¾	91¾	90¾	91¾	+¾
23	24	2,300	U. S. Realty & Con.	23	24	23	23¾	+⅝
90	90	1,200	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	90	90	90	90	+¼
37	39½	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	39	39	39	39	−2
37	37¾	8,600	U. S. Steel	37	37¾	37	37	
87½	87¾	13,875	U. S. Steel pf.	87¼	87⅝	86¾	87⅝	+⅝
37½	37¾	2,375	U. S. Steel 2d pf.	37¼	37¾	37¼	37¾	+⅜
67¾	68	2,400	Va.-Caro. Chemical	66¾	68	66¾	67¾	+⅞
126½	126½	200	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	126½	127	125¾	125¾	−¾
29¾	29¾	900	Wabash	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	
50¾	50¾	4,000	Wabash pf.	49¾	50¾	49¾	50¾	+¾
90	90	200	Western Union Tel.	90	90	90	90	
102	102	300	Wisconsin Central	99	102	99	102	+2
49¾	50¼	300	Wisconsin Central pf.	49¾	50¾	49¾	50¾	+¼
Sales.		506,067	*Unlisted. †From last previous sale.					

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Thursday, March 19, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
15,100	Amal. Copper	72⅞	73	71½	72⅞
1,000	Am. Car & Fdy.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
300	Am. Locomotive	28	28¼	27¾	28¼
200	Am. Smelting	90¾	90¾	90	90¾
2,400	Am. Sugar	127⅛	128⅜	126¾	127¼
1,000	Am. Tobacco	124½	125	124½	124¾
100	Anaconda	122½	122½	122½	122½
1,000	Atchison	32¾	33⅝	32¾	33⅛
100	Atlantic Coast Line	230	230	230	230
100	Baltimore & Ohio	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
100	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
100	Canadian Pacific	129½	130	129½	130
100	Central of New Jersey	181½	181½	181½	181½
1,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	46¾	47¼	46¾	47¼
100	Chicago & Alton	22¾	22¾	22	22¾
100	Chicago & Alton pf.	70	70	70	70
2,700	Chicago Great Western	24¾	25¼	24¾	25
100	Chicago Great Western pf. B	41½	41½	41½	41½
16,200	Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	169	171¼	168¾	170⅝
100	Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pf.	189	189	189	189
1,400	Chicago & Northwestern	187¼	189¾	187½	189
100	Chicago Terminal Transfer	17	17	17	17
400	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	30¾	31¾	30¾	30¾
400	C., C., C. & St. Louis	92	85½	85	85½
2,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	65	65¾	65	67
700	Colorado & Southern	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¾
450	Colorado & Southern 2d pf.	40½	40¾	40¾	40¾
100	Col. & H. C. & I.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
2,200	Consolidated Gas	208	207¼	208	208
115	*Consolidated Tobacco Co. pf.	114	114	114	114
7,025	Corn Products Co.	84¾	84¾	84¼	84⅝
645	Corn Products Co. pf.	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
658	Delaware & Hudson	171	171	171	171
100	Denver & R. G.	37½	37½	37½	37½
300	Denver & R. G. pf.	87	87¼	87	87¼
100	D., M. & Ft. Dodge	45	45	45	45
900	Detroit Southern	15¾	16¼	15¾	15¾
800	Detroit Southern pf.	33½	33½	33	33¼
150	Detroit United Ry.	94½	94½	94½	94½
700	*Distillers Securities	30½	30¾	30½	30½
200	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	25½	25½	25½	25½
20,000	Erie	39⅝	39⅞	39½	39⅝
2,000	Erie 1st pf.	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
5,600	Erie 2d pf.	55½	55⅝	55	55⅝
559	General Electric	134½	135	134½	135
200	Hocking Valley	102½	102¾	102½	102¾
5,600	Illinois Central	139½	141	139½	140¾
800	International Paper	16¾	17¼	16½	17
200	International Paper pf.	72	72¾	72	72¾
600	*International Power Co.	54	54	54	54
120	International Steam Pump	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
300	Iowa Central	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝
100	Kanawha & Michigan	41	41	41	41
900	K. C. Ft. S. & M. pf.	78½	78¾	78½	78¾
1,300	Kansas City South.	30½	31¾	30½	31¾
700	Kansas City South. pf.	55⅝	56	55	56
18,700	Louisville & Nashville	121⅛	124	121¾	123¾
7,300	Manhattan Elevated	140¾	141¾	140¾	140¾
100	Maryland Coal pf.	110	110	110	110
200	Met. Securities	116	118	116	118
5,600	*Met. Street Railway	124⅝	125¾	123¾	124¾
1,500	Mexican Central	29⅜	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝
1,650	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	71⅛	72¾	71¼	72¾
2,300	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	127⅞	129	127⅞	129
1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	28	29¼	28	29
600	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	56¾	57	56¾	57
19,300	Missouri Pacific	103	110¾	106½	109½
320	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
20	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	106½	106¾	106¼	106¾
3,025	*Nat. Lead Co.	26¾	27¾	26¾	27½
900	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	92	92¾	92	92¾
300	*Nat. R. R. of Mex.	15	15¾	15	15¾
6,600	*Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	136¾	137¾	136¾	137
100	New York Dock	29	29	29	29
100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	212	213	212	212
4,100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	31¼	31¾	31¼	31¼
2,000	Norfolk & Western	71¾	72¾	71¾	72⅜
900	North American	102	104	102	103
1,000	North. Pacific	104½	104½	104½	104½
29,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	143	144¼	143	143¾
1,410	People's Gas, Chicago	103¾	104¼	103¾	104¼
100	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	84	84	84	84
110	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	105	105	105	105
1,400	Pressed Steel Car	61¼	61¾	61	61¼
400	Pressed Steel Car pf.	84	84	83	83¼
1,150	Pullman Company	222	225	222	223
300	*Railway Steel Spring	33½	33¾	33½	33¾
100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½
18,160	Reading	61¼	61¾	61¼	61¾
2,200	*Rep. Iron & Steel	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¾
200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
32,300	Rock Island Co.	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¾
1,200	Rock Island Co. pf.	77½	78	77½	78
300	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	26½	26⅝	26½	26⅝
600	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½
100	Rutland pf.	63	63	63	63
400	St. L. & San Fran.	19½	19¾	19½	19¾
400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	70	70¾	70	70¾
400	St. Louis Southw.	25	25¾	25	25½
500	St. Louis Southw. pf.	57½	58	57½	58
200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	63	63	62	62
115	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	115	115	115	115
65,850	Southern Pacific	67	68¼	65¾	67⅝
19,050	Southern Ry., ext.	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼
100	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	85	85	85	85
9,400	Tennessee Coal & Iron	66¾	68	66¾	68
1,300	Texas & Pacific	86¼	86¾	86¼	86¾
200	Third Avenue	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾
200	Tol., St. L. & Light	40	42	40	42
200	Tol., St. L. & West.	26	27½	26	27½
200	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	42	42¾	42	42¾
1,100	Twin City R. T.	114	116	114	116
85,200	Union Pacific	92¾	94¼	92¾	93¾
300	Union Pacific pf.	90¾	91¾	90¾	91¾
200	United Fruit Co.	100	100¾	100	100¾
100	United Rys. Invest.	18	18	18	18
100	United Rys. Invest. pf.	56	56	56	56
200	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	53	53	53	53
100	U. S. Express	135	135	135	135
1,472	*U. S. Leather	13¾	14	13⅝	13⅝
600	*U. S. Leather pf.	90¾	91¾	90¾	91¾
2,300	U. S. Realty & Con.	23	24	23	23¾
1,200	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	90	90	90	90
100	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	39	39	39	39
8,600	U. S. Steel	37	37¾	37	37
13,875	U. S. Steel pf.	87¼	87⅝	86¾	87⅝
2,375	U. S. Steel 2d pf.	37¼	37¾	37¼	37¾
2,400	Va.-Caro. Chemical	66¾	68	66¾	67¾
200	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	126½	127	125¾	125¾
900	Wabash	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
4,000	Wabash pf.	49¾	50¾	49¾	50¾
200	Western Union Tel.	90	90	90	90
300	Wisconsin Central	99	102	99	102
300	Wisconsin Central pf.	49¾	50¾	49¾	50¾
247,845					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Am. Tob. 4s	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
2,000	Rock Island 4s	86	86	86	86
10,000	Steam Sch. 6s	77½	77½	77½	77½
$14,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,845	1,845	1,670
2d week March	$210,200	$180,200	$137,570
From July 1	5,750,258	5,770,751	5,250,407
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,937	1,937	1,937
2d week March	261,405	261,240	201,240
From July 1	13,144,758	11,705,897	10,802,857
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	838	838	838
2d week March	150,024	129,052	120,031
From July 1	5,656,000	5,062,068	4,585,845
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,145	1,145	1,142
2d week March	104,519	104,222	81,527
From July 1	4,676,998	3,813,962	3,057,545
DETROIT UNITED (all properties)—			
1st week March	39,000	42,000	48,200
From July 1	1,705,041	672,615	.....
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
2d week March	6,815	5,320	5,676
From July 1	294,425	243,200	206,277
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	192	192	192
2d week March	21,500	21,000	27,500
From July 1	1,204,774	1,043,571	1,026,183
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	247	247	247
2d week March	112,000	110,000	98,000
From July 1	4,073,124	3,741,558	3,231,196
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	856	543	510
2d week March	48,000	30,000	31,000
From July 1	1,743,000	1,435,100	1,671,545
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,148	2,148	2,141
2d week March	215,000	215,000	242,000
From July 1	24,552,542	21,452,350	19,797,899
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,065	2,135	2,054
2d week March	$44,664	$37,422	$50,689
From Jan. 1	4,041,477	3,515,544	3,622,527
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	562	562	562
2d week March	39,150	31,000	29,000
From July 1	2,419,067	2,472,883	2,312,944
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	160	160	160
2d week March	3,741	3,073	3,781
From July 1	405,629	405,820	390,804
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,114	6,020	6,727
2d week March	361,057	302,772	748,660
From July 1	20,908,036	26,908,343	25,647,983
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER for January—			
Gross	142,350	132,632	113,719
Op. expenses	58,282	74,577	44,810
Net	76,038	57,055	49,206
Gross, 7 months	1,020,575	940,625	859,182
Oper. expenses	600,657	503,515	435,742
Net, 7 months	419,918	437,140	423,391
RESSEMER & LAKE ERIE for the year ending Dec. 31—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$3,943,327	$3,021,215	$922,162
Op. expenses	2,179,852	1,471,850	697,503
Net earnings	1,763,475	1,549,365	124,110
Ratio op. exp.	55.3%	48.9%	1.7%
THIRD AVENUE reports to the New York Railroad Commissioners for the quarter ended Dec. 31—			
	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$1,029,553	$984,988	$851,705
Op. expenses	549,882	536,529	501,099
Net earnings	317,701	187,899	254,227
Total income	357,884	323,916	290,120
Charges	105,859	441,151	442,262
Deficit	103,973	217,827	210,704
Cash on hand	1,763,136		
Fro. loss def.	567,236		

The Interurban Street Railway reports to the New York Railroad Commissioners for the quarter ended Dec. 31: Gross earnings, $2,870,179; operating expenses, $1,920,091; net earnings, $1,050,088; other income, $155,155; total income, $1,140,243; charges, $2,197,838; deficit, $247,595; cash on hand, $1,061,703; deficiency, $26,892.

RAILROAD STATEMENTS.

The following railroads reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in March showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$50,200
Chesapeake & Ohio	21,949
Chicago Great Western	10,152
Colorado & Southern	287
Evansville & Indianapolis	1,535
Evansville & Terre Haute	1,777
Hocking Valley	2,000
Louisville & Nashville	94,420
Mexican Central	144,871
Southern Railway	78,285
Total increase 10 roads	$419,940
Increase previously reported	906,945
Total increase 24 roads	$326,885

The following showed decreases:

Iowa Central	$2,324
Minneapolis & St. Louis	7,727
Rio Grande Southern	353
Total decrease 5 roads	$10,959
Increase previously reported	4,721
Total decrease 4 roads	$14,104
Net increase 27 roads	$311,781

PROBING RAILROAD DEAL.

RICHMOND, Va., March 19.—John Skelton Williams, President of the Seaboard Air Line, to-day was summoned to appear before the United States Inter-State Commerce Commission at New York, a week from next Friday, to testify in the proceedings of the Kentucky Railroad Commission against the Atlantic Coast Line and others.

The case grows out of the Louisville and Nashville deal. The Seaboard endeavored to purchase the Louisville and Nashville from Gates before the Morgan interest bought it, and after that interest obtained it. Spain tried to get some of the stock with the Atlantic Coast Line and Southern, but fail

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Site Bought for Apartment House on East 35th Street—New Office Building on 34th Street.

William E. Callender & Co. have sold for F. A. Snow to Henry U. Singhi 152 to 156 East Thirty-fifth Street, a plot 66 by 100, upon which the buyer will erect an apartment house from plans by Israels & Harder.

The Century Realty Company has decided to erect a twelve-story office building on the plot 50 by 111, on the north side of Thirty-fourth Street, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue, part of the old Stewart mansion site. The company also owns the property adjoining on the west, 50 by 197.6, running through to Thirty-fifth Street. What disposition will be made of the latter plot has not yet been determined. The office building has been planned by Architects Clinton & Russell, and will be put up by the Remington Construction Company.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine to an investor the three-story dwelling 129 West Forty-eighth Street, 20 by 100.5.

The same brokers have also sold for John Bennett 60 Washington Place, a three-story dwelling on lot 22 by 97.

John L. Cadwalader has sold the block front on the south side of Broome Street, between Eldridge and Allen Streets, a plot 179 by 87.6, with eleven three and five story tenements known as 275 to 289 Broome Street, 85 Allen Street, and 118 Eldridge Street.

William S. Gould has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 54 East Seventy-fourth Street, 20 by 102.2.

The Charter Realty Company has sold to Herbert G. Thomson the three-story dwelling 610 Park Avenue, 16.2 by 70.

Eugene Schelp has sold for F. W. Drury the five-story brick dwelling 315 West Eighty-fourth Street, 16 by 102.2.

The estate of Cyrus O. Baker has sold the three-story dwelling 306 West Ninety-first Street, 17 by 100.2.

The McVicker Realty Trust Company has sold for Sophronia W. Davidson to Charles S. Faulkner the four-story English basement dwelling 132 East Thirty-eighth Street.

Henry D. Winans & May negotiated the recent sale of 2 West Sixteenth Street for James Ellsworth.

Philip M. Lydig is the buyer of the lot on the south side of Fifty-second Street, 125 feet east of Madison Avenue, sold a few days ago by Augustus Jay. Mr. Lydig will erect a residence on the property.

Stephen McCormick has sold for Elisabeth J. Lalor the frame dwelling 54 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 25 by 100, and for Carrie I. Shotwell the similar adjoining house, No. 56.

J. Clarence Davies & Co., in conjunction with Barry & McLaughlin, have traded the five-story brownstone and brick apartment houses 1,226 and 1,228 Park Avenue, between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets, 25 by 86 by 100, for Gustave E. Bauhahn, who took in part payment the three-story dwelling 157 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street and the four-story apartment house 250 East Sixtieth Street.

Louis Lese has bought from Brill Brothers the five-story double flat 63 East One Hundred and Third Street, between Madison and Park Avenues.

George & Edward Blum have bought the northeast corner of Willett and Rivington Streets for improvement with a six-story building.

Maria N. Anderson has sold the five-story tenement, 1,628 Third Avenue, 25 by 75.

Thorn & Co. have sold for the estate of P. J. Keary to T. Lisk, for improvement, thirteen lots on Elm Place, between Kings Bridge Road and One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street.

Neubeck & Bushar have sold for Henry Schmedtke to Hugh Martin, for about $57,000, the five-story flat at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and Willis Avenue, 29 by 90. The same brokers also report that they have recently negotiated sales of the following properties: 613 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, a four-story single flat, 25 by 100; also 2,098 Thebout Avenue, a two-story dwelling, 16.6 by 90; and 617 and 619 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, two four-story flats, each 25 by 100.

M. & L. Hess have leased for a long term of years the entire building 900 Broadway for the estate of George Abney Warren, at an aggregate rental of about $100,000. After extensive alterations the premises will be occupied by Hannis & Le Vey.

The properties 58, 60, and 62 Wall Street and 63 Pine Street, purchased recently by the International Banking Corporation, were transferred yesterday to Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, Chairman of its Board of Directors.

Partition proceedings have been begun affecting a tract of about seventy acres owned by the Faile estate, in the Twenty-third Ward, lying between West Farms and Hunt's Point Road and the Bronx River.

Myer Hellman has bought the property 138 and 140 West Twenty-seventh Street, and has secured a building loan of $50,000 on it from Michael Coleman. A stable will be erected on the plot.

James Van Dyck Card has sold for J. Morgan Wing to Louis Roiston the three-story private stable 534 West Seventieth Street; also, for W. S. Patton to a client the three-story Queen Ann house 153 West Ninety-third Street; also, in connection with R. J. Hartley & Son, Co., of the Baker estate, 306 West Ninety-first Street, a three-story, high-stoop private dwelling, to a client.

Wallach & Hirsch have sold for M. Berger the southeast corner of Attorney and Stanton Streets, to Charles S. Meyerson.

Dobrocsynski & Blumenkranz, in connection with I. Cohn, have sold for Golding & Hillman to Solomon Reiner, the seven-story building 233 and 235 Henry Street, on a lot 46 by 87.6.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Parish, Fisher, Meoney & Co.

382 and 384 West Broadway, east side, 150 feet north of Broome Street, 50 by 68.4, five-story stone-front building; partition sale, to Robert Cohn $38,000

631 Eleventh Avenue, west side, 100.5 feet south of Forty-seventh Street, 25.6 by 100, four-story brick tenement with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Herman Schierich 9,000

By Joseph P. Day.

539 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Broadway, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Dr. F. B. Abbott 18,711

221 and 235 Bowery, east side, 143.8 feet south of Stanton Street, 51.6 by 174.9 and irregular, six-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, A. H. Johnson 130,492

To-day's Auction Sales.

The only offering at auction scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, John W. Russell, referee, 2,382 Southern Boulevard, east side, 66.9 feet north of Jennings Street, 18.9 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; Due on judgment, $486; subject to another mortgage for $2,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, for a four-story brick workshop, 25 by 100.5; H. H. Hardisty, owner; J. W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 452 West Fortieth Street, for a four-story brick stable, 25 by 98.9; P. Cuzzillo of 328 West Seventy-first Street, owner; J. W. Cole, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 152 Clinton Street, for a four-story brick power station, 24.50 by 100; New York Edison Company, owner; 55 Duane Street, architect; cost, $50,000.

Barclay Street and West Broadway, southeast corner, for an eight-story brick loft, with store, 94 by 22.9; G. W. Lott of 328 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, owner; J. B. Mooney of 103 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

Morris Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, for a one-story brick store, 33 by 60; August Kuhn of 150 Broadway, owner; William Birkmire of 398 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,800.

Watson Lane, west side, 473 feet south of West Farms Road, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 36; Adelina Grossman of Lafayette Avenue, owner; J. Poling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

No. 132 West Seventy-eighth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Mrs. K. Hune and another at 129 West Seventy-eighth Street, owners; E. L. Angell of 243 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

Fifth Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, northeast corner, by a one-story brick dwelling; H. S. Havemeyer, Greenwich, Conn., owner; E. E. Dustheru, Fort Washington, L. I., architect; cost, $12,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Webster Avenue, by a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 38; Charles and Henrietta Hinicke of 1,073 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, owners; Rudolph Werner of 4,016 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

Third Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, to a one-story frame office, 13 by 14; Charles Gertzog of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street and Anthony Avenue, owner; Rudolph Werner of 4,019 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

Avenue A, northeast corner of Sixth Street, Unionport, to two one-story frame stores and dwellings, 28 by 72.2x25feet; Kaiser, premises, owners; D. Ebling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $2,500.

White Plains Avenue, southwest corner of Ninth Street, to a two-story frame hotel and dwelling, 22 by 80; George H. Trenkle, premises, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,800.

Elliott Avenue, west side, 75 feet south of Morris Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 26; S. Frank McGarry, premises, owner; Frank McGarry, Jr., premises, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, March 19.

BAINBRIDGE AV, s e 200 ft s of 204th St, 25x112.8x25x112.1; Max Just to Anthony Smyth, one-half part, (mtg $5,500) $100

BRYANT ST, s e corner of 179th St, old lines, 100x100; Edward A. Bradford to Katy Bloodgood, all title, quit claim 1

COLLEGE AV, s w s, 100 ft e of Hoffman St, 20x100; W. J. Mitchell to Rosina C. Gelitto 1

CORNELIA ST, 25, and 27, n s, 42.2x97.6; Aaron Goodman and another to Jacob Finelite, (mtg $13,500) 24,500

DIVISION ST, 224 and 226, n s, 70 ft e of Clinton St, 48x85; Charles L. Hoffman to John Schreyer 14,500

FOREST AV, e s, 217.1 ft n of Home St, 20x87.7; Theodore Demmerle and others, heirs, to William Kelly, quitclaim 1

FOREST AV, e s, 217.1 ft n of Home St, 20x87.7; William Hartfield to William Kelly, (mtg $5,000) 100

FREEMAN ST, s w corner of Chisolm St, runs w 120± s 100± e 30± n 25± e 90 to C St x n 75 to Jacob Schloss to Nellie A. Lavelle, (mtg $4,000) 100

FULTON ST, 67, e s, 24.4x95x22.10x90.10; Edwin A. Cruikshank to Charles Lane, (mtg $18,000) 100

GRAND AV, n w corner of 183d St, 100x100; Anthony Smyth to Max Just, one-half part, (mtg $2,250) 100

GREENWICH ST, 855 to 861, n e corner of Harrison St, 75.10x100.3x75.10x100.2; Florence M. Forman to Eldridge T. Gerry, B. & S. 1

JOHNSON ST, e s, Lots 70 and 80, map of property of J. E. Bullard & Co., 85x80x84.10; Johnson St, w s, Lot 63, map of property of J. E. Bullard & Co., 20x88.1x20x87.3; Elizabeth M. Barrows and others to Leverett A. Weir and others, quitclaim 1

LENOX AV, e s, 81.10 ft n of 121st St, 20x100; William E. Hollingsworth to William M. Woods, as trustee, (mtg $25,000) 1

LOT 200, Map 2, St. Raymond Park; William Peterson to Olof Ericsson 1

LOT 20, Block F, amended map of Mapes estate; H. Thomas to Carrie Seaholm 1

LOT 512, map Van Nest Park; E. R. Levy to Giovanni Puppo 1

LOTS 239 and 240, Block F, amended map of the Mapes estate; Mary E. Fairbrother to H. P. Jones, Co. ..... Exch.

LUDLOW ST, 115, w s, 30x87.6, with strip on n s, 0.3x—x0.5x—; Hyman Davis to Joseph D. Eerwich; (mtg $22,500) 25,000

MADISON AV, n e corner of 126th St, 25x98; Harry Marx to Lazard Kahn, (mtg $35,000) 1

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 56.11 ft s of 120th St, 18.9x83; John and Frank Keck, executors, to John Keck, (mtg $9,000) 16,200

PARK AV, w s, 76.8 ft n of 56th St, 58.4x100; Gustav E. Bauhahn to James T. Barry, (mtg $35,000) 1

PARK AV, w s, 150 ft s of 46th St, 50.4x100; Gustav E. Bauhahn to James T. Barry, (mtg $35,000) 1

PARK PLACE, 9 and 11, n s, 37.6x75; Trustees of Scotch Presbyterian Church to Julius Billings, all title 30,000

RIVINGTON ST, 25, s e corner of Orchard St, 25x100; William Rothmann, executor and trustee, to Jacques Eliner, (mtg $40,000) 47,000

RIVINGTON ST, 25, s e corner of Orchard St, 25x100; Jacques Eliner to Hyman Adelstein and another 1

ROSS, to Williamsport Lodge, No. 364, 58.4 ft w of 142nd St, 25.8x100.2x25x100; Peter Keefer to George Cambels, ½ part 1

THWAITES PL, s s, 133 ft e of Williamsbridge Rd, 20x114.8x25x115, Bronxdale; Warren J. and Mary E. Mitchell to Sarah Breslin, (mtg $2,000) 1

WALL ST, 60, n e s, 25.6x113.6x irregular; Wall St, n s, 241.7 ft n w of Pearl St, 10.4x113.11x10.4x112.7; Pine St, s s, 98.5 ft w of William St, 29.6x79.2x irregular; Edith C. Iselin to Thomas H. Hubbard, Jr., and others 1,000

WALL ST, 48, s e s, 25.5x116.10x24.11x118.6; New York Realty Corporation to Thomas H. Hubbard, (mtg $170,000) 100

1ST AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 106th St, 25x69; Simon Epstein and others to Vincent Garofalo 43,500

1ST PL, s s, extends from 14th Av to 15th Av, 1,700.5 irregular; R. J. Johnston and others to John A. Carley 1

2D ST, 132 East, 20.2x100; Johanna M. Leydendecker to Samuel Mandel and another, (mtg $10,000) 100

2D ST, 130 East, 20.2x100; Barbara Leydendecker to Samuel Mandel and another 100

7TH ST, 258 East, 20x90.10; Leopold Popper and another to Ignatz Friedman, (mtg $25,000) 100

113TH ST, 246 West, 16x100.11; Jessie L. Van Keller to Clara B. Pfitzer, all liens 1

116TH ST, 66 East, 20x100.11; Edwin H. Haines to Thomas F. Murray, (mtg $20,000) 1

116TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 53.6x100.11; Wesley Thorn to Zachariah Zacharias, (mtg $80,000) 100

120TH ST, 9 e s, 75 ft s w of Pleasant Av, 25x100.10; Samuel Smith to Percival E. Nagle, (mtg $4,000) 3,500

120TH ST, n s, 94 ft e of 7th Av, 16x100.11; James T. Barry to Gustav E. Bauhahn 1

121ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Mary Blumenthal and another to Joseph Lichtenstein, (mtg $21,000) 100

123D ST, 248 West, 16x100.11; Edwin H. Haines to Thomas F. Murray, (mtg $20,000) 1

125TH ST, 246 East, 20x100.10; Leopold Popper and another to Ignatz Friedman, (mtg $25,000) 100

127TH ST, 248 West, 16x100.11; Jessie L. Van Keller to Clara B. Pfitzer, all liens 1

129TH ST, 66 East, 20x100.11; Edwin H. Haines to Thomas F. Murray, (mtg $20,000) 1

129TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 53.6x100.11; Wesley Thorn to Zachariah Zacharias, (mtg $80,000) 100

135TH ST, 70 s, 25 ft w of Pleasant Av, 25x88.1x30x87.3; Elizabeth M. Barrows and others to Leverett A. Weir and others, quitclaim 1

LENOX AV, e s, 81.10 ft n of 121st St, 20x100; William E. Hollingsworth to William M. Woods, as trustee, (mtg $25,000) 1

LOT 200, Map 2, St. Raymond Park; William Peterson to Olof Ericsson 1

LOT 20, Block F, amended map of Mapes estate; H. Thomas to Carrie Seaholm 1

LOT 512, map Van Nest Park; E. R. Levy to Giovanni Puppo 1

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LUDLOW ST, 115, w s, 30x87.6, with strip on n s, 0.3x—x0.5x—; Hyman Davis to Joseph D. Eerwich; (mtg $22,500) 25,000

MADISON AV, n e corner of 126th St, 25x98; Harry Marx to Lazard Kahn, (mtg $35,000) 1

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 56.11 ft s of 120th St, 18.9x83; John and Frank Keck, executors, to John Keck, (mtg $9,000) 16,200

PARK AV, w s, 76.8 ft n of 56th St, 58.4x100; Gustav E. Bauhahn to James T. Barry, (mtg $35,000) 1

PARK AV, w s, 150 ft s of 46th St, 50.4x100; Gustav E. Bauhahn to James T. Barry, (mtg $35,000) 1

PARK PLACE, 9 and 11, n s, 37.6x75; Trustees of Scotch Presbyterian Church to Julius Billings, all title 30,000

RIVINGTON ST, 25, s e corner of Orchard St, 25x100; William Rothmann, executor and trustee, to Jacques Eliner, (mtg $40,000) 47,000

RIVINGTON ST, 25, s e corner of Orchard St, 25x100; Jacques Eliner to Hyman Adelstein and another 1

ROSS, to Williamsport Lodge, No. 364, 58.4 ft w of 142nd St, 25.8x100.2x25x100; Peter Keefer to George Cambels, ½ part 1

THWAITES PL, s s, 133 ft e of Williamsbridge Rd, 20x114.8x25x115, Bronxdale; Warren J. and Mary E. Mitchell to Sarah Breslin, (mtg $2,000) 1

WALL ST, 60, n e s, 25.6x113.6x irregular; Wall St, n s, 241.7 ft n w of Pearl St, 10.4x113.11x10.4x112.7; Pine St, s s, 98.5 ft w of William St, 29.6x79.2x irregular; Edith C. Iselin to Thomas H. Hubbard, Jr., and others 1,000

WALL ST, 48, s e s, 25.5x116.10x24.11x118.6; New York Realty Corporation to Thomas H. Hubbard, (mtg $170,000) 100

1ST AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 106th St, 25x69; Simon Epstein and others to Vincent Garofalo 43,500

1ST PL, s s, extends from 14th Av to 15th Av, 1,700.5 irregular; R. J. Johnston and others to John A. Carley 1

2D ST, 132 East, 20.2x100; Johanna M. Leydendecker to Samuel Mandel and another, (mtg $10,000) 100

2D ST, 130 East, 20.2x100; Barbara Leydendecker to Samuel Mandel and another 100

7TH ST, 258 East, 20x90.10; Leopold Popper and another to Ignatz Friedman, (mtg $25,000) 100

113TH ST, 246 West, 16x100.11; Jessie L. Van Keller to Clara B. Pfitzer, all liens 1

116TH ST, 66 East, 20x100.11; Edwin H. Haines to Thomas F. Murray, (mtg $20,000) 1

116TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 53.6x100.11; Wesley Thorn to Zachariah Zacharias, (mtg $80,000) 100

120TH ST, n s, 94 ft e of 7th Av, 16x100.11; James T. Barry to Gustav E. Bauhahn 1

121ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Mary Blumenthal and another to Joseph Lichtenstein, (mtg $21,000) 100

123D ST, 248 West, 16x100.11; Edwin H. Haines to Thomas F. Murray, (mtg $20,000) 1

125TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 53.6x100.11; Wesley Thorn to Zachariah Zacharias, (mtg $80,000) 100

127TH ST, 246 West, 16x100.11; Jessie L. Van Keller to Clara B. Pfitzer, all liens 1

129TH ST, 66 East, 20x100.11; Edwin H. Haines to Thomas F. Murray, (mtg $20,000) 1

129TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 53.6x100.11; Wesley Thorn to Zachariah Zacharias, (mtg $80,000) 100

135TH ST, 70 s, 25 ft w of Pleasant Av, 25x88.1x30x87.3; Elizabeth M. Barrows and others to Leverett A. Weir and others, quitclaim 1

137TH ST, 75 feet south of Morris Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 26; S. Frank McGarry, premises, owner; Frank McGarry, Jr., premises, architect; cost, $500.

137TH ST, 40, n e corner of 3d St; Carrie Furth to Harry Friedman, 2 years 1,530

9TH AV, 183 and 189; 21st St, 401 West; Caroline A. Livingston to C. H. Magna, 5 years and 1 month 1,440

14TH ST, 142 East; John W. Ennis to W. L. Douglas Shoe Company, 10 years 7,000

142TH ST, 44 West; James R. Hay to Rothenberg & Co., 3 10-12 years 13,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADELSTEIN, Hyman, and another to the American Mortgage Company; Rivington St, 85, s e corner of Orchard St, 140 and 142, 1 year $40,000

ADELSTEIN, Hyman, and another to the American Mortgage Company; Rivington St, 85, s e corner of Orchard St, 140 and 142, 1 year, prior mtg $40,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

BAER, Harry E., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 151st St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 4 per cent. 70,000

BAILEY, Ethel E., to May Purdy; 141st St, n s, 455.9 ft e of Alexander Av, 3 years 6,873

BAUHAHN, Gustav E., to James T. Barry; 60th St, s s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 1 years 1,000

BINDER, Jacob, and another to Benjamin F. Manheim; Prince St, n e corner of Thompson St, 5 years, gold 75,000

BINDER, Jacob, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Prince St, n e corner of Thompson St, prior mtg $75,000, demand 13,500

BOHAN, Catharine, (formerly Werdann,) and others to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 37th St, 321 East, all title, due Feb. 23, 1906, 4½ per cent 7,000

BRUESTLE, George, to John McDonald; 27th St, s s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, due July 1904 2,000

BUHLER, Adolf, to Helen Humpfner; 21st St, n e s, 125 ft n w of 1st Av, leasehold, due July 1, 1906, 6 per cent 1,000

CAMBERS, George, to Peter Kiefer; road leading to William's Bridge Station, n s, 53.4 ft n w of Grand St, Westchester, ½ part, 1 year 750

CARLEY, John A., to Robert F. Johnston and another; 1st St, n e corner of 14th Av, Wakefield, 2 years 1,500

COFFIN, Edmund, to United States Trust Company; 144th St, 210 and 212 West 25,000

DAVIS, Lawrence, to Harriet B. Piester; Westchester Av, s s, 69.7 ft e of 156th St, 5 years 12,500

DAVIS, Lawrence, to Estelle Best; Westchester Av, s s, 94.7 ft e of 156th St, 5 years 13,000

DEMMAN, Isaac R., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 151st St, n s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent 11,000

DENNERLEIN, Susan M., to Sarah L. Myers; Honeywell Av, s w corner of 9th St, 3 years 1,200

DOBBYN, William M., to Frederick S. Williams; Lots 222 and 223, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years, 6 per vent. 800

DONNELLY, William J., to the Bronx Investment Company; 45th St, s s, 516.8 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years 28,000

EISNITZ, Samuel, to Isaac Meyer and another; 9th Av, 2,100, 3 years, 4½ per cent 20,000

EVERETT, John P., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 164th St, 256 West, 3 years, 4 per cent 10,000

FEINLEIT, Jacob, to Aaron Goodman and another; Cornelia St, 25 and 27, 1 month, 6 per cent 5,000

FINELITE, Jacob, to Aaron Goodman and another; Cornelia St, 25 and 27, 1 month, 6 per cent 5,000

FRIEDMAN, Harris, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Chrystie St, 150, 100½, and 152, prior mtg $56,000, Amsterdam Av, per cent 24,000

FRIEDMAN, Ignatz, to Adolph Handler; 7th St, s s, 83 ft w of Avenue C, prior mtg $25,000, installments, 6 per cent 4,000

GAROFALO, Vincent, to Mitchell Satriale; 1st Av, e s, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 3 mtgs, 3 years, each 12,000

GAROFALO, Vincent, to Simon Epstein and others; 1st Av, e s, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 3 mtgs, 3 years, each 2,000

GAROFALO, Vincent, to American Mortgage Company; 106th St, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, prior mtg $9,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 9,000

GAROFALO, Vincent, to American Mortgage Company; 106th St, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, prior mtg $9,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

GREEN, Peter, to Samson Weinlander; 4th St, 291 East, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,500

HEINS, John, to Selma Moebius; 52d St, 241 East 5,000

HEINS, John, to Selma Moebius; 102d St, 775 East 5,000

HEMMING, John J., to John S. Hyrier; 183d St, 107 West, prior mtg $7,000, 1 year 500

HEYMAN, Max, to Benjamin Hochbaum; 8th St, 231 East, 3 years, 6 per cent 6,000

HILL, Martha D., (formerly Thompson,) to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 40th St, 458 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 3,000

HUDNUT, Richard A., to City Real Property Investing Company; 93d St, 53 East, prior mtg $22,000, 1 year 6 per cent 4,000

JUST, Max, to Anthony Smyth; Grand Av, n w corner of 183d St, 2 years 2,250

KASSEL, Abraham, to Henry De F. Weekes; Baxter St, 38 and 40, prior mtg $30,000, due Jan. 1, 1906, 6 per cent. 10,000

KIRTLAND, Lewis, to Charles C. Haight; 98th St, 103 East, due June 3, 1906 10,000

LAUE, Charles, to Edwin A. Cruikshank; Fulton St, 67, prior mtg $18,000, due March 26, 1904, 6 per cent 7,000

LEADER, Isaac, and others to Philadelphia Savings Fund Society; Cherry St, 297 to 303; also Water St, 542 to 548, due Feb. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent 85,000

LICHTENSTEIN, Joseph, and another; Blumenthal and another; 110th St, s s, 95 ft e of Madison Av, prior mtg $21,000, installments, 6 per cent 3,500

MANDEL, Samuel, and another to Barbara Leyendecker; 2d St, 130, 1 year 18,000

MANDEL, Samuel, and another to Barbara Leyendecker; 2d St, 132, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

MANDEL, Samuel, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 2d St, 130 and 132, prior mtg $30,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 9,800

MARSHALL, Lulu R., to William H. Sands; 29th St, 112 West, prior mtg $23.83, 1 year, 6 per cent 500

McNALLY, Patrick J., and others to Charles H. Phelps, trustee; Lexington Av, 870, 3 years, 4½ per cent 8,000

MURTHA, Kate, to Hugh Gillen; Jackson Av, e s, 75 ft n of 161st St, 5 years, 6 per cent 1,000

OSTRANDER, Thomas E., to Union Dime Savings Institution; Greenwich St, 179, s w corner of Dey St, due May 1, 1906, 4 per cent 10,000

PYLE, James T., to the Irving Savings Institution; Broome St, 575 to 579, 1 year, 4¼ per cent 28,000

PYLE, James T., to the Irving Savings Institution; Broome St, 585 to 589, 1 year, 4¼ per cent 22,000

RUGGIERO, Francesco, to Louis Peirano; 109th St, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, bail bond, — per cent 2,500

SCHREYER, John, to Catharina E. Weber; Division St, 224 and 226, leasehold, 6 months, 6 per cent 3,000

SELLITO, Rosina C., to Warren J. Mitchell; College St, s w s, 100 ft e of Hoffman St, 2 years 2,500

SILBERMAN, Arthur H., to Charles M. Rosenthal; 141st St, n s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent 75,000

SINGHI, Henry W., to Nelson D. Sullivan; 35th St, s s, 212.1 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 27,450

THEOBALD, Hannah, to Hattie Lehman; 96th St, 30 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent ... 15,000

THORN, Wesley, to Thomas M. Stewart; 116th St, s s, 500 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years, 6 per cent 10,000

THWAITES, William, to Amanda Thwaites; Boston Road, e s s, at w s of William's Bridge Road, 5 years 2,000

VALLENTI, Eugene, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 86th St, 18 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent 18,000

WAINWRIGHT, Anna P., and another to Emma H. Falengat and others; 10th St, n s, 237.11 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 15,000

WARRANTY REALTY COMPANY to Harold A. Davidson; Lots 1 to 6, 12, 13, 37 to 43, 47 to 51, 53, 57, 58, 70 to 81, 88 to 100, 115 to 125, 128, 129, 131, and 133, map of 143 lots of Faul estate, Westchester; also property in Westchester County, due July 9, 1903, 6 per cent 12,000

WITTPENN, John H., to German Savings Bank; 88th St, 435 and 437 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent 18,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

APPLETON, Daniel F., and others, executors, to Ernest Iselin $129,200

BRONX INVESTMENT COMPANY to Title Insurance Company 23,000

BRUESTLE, George, to Sigmund Cohn, two assignments 4,500

CITY REAL PROPERTY INVESTING Company to William G. Park 4,000

ENGEL, Abraham, to Rachel Salke 1,000

GROSSMAN, Gustav, to Sarah L. Myers 3,322

GULDEN, Charles, to Augusta Gulden 14,266

ISELIN, Ernest, to the Bowery Savings Bank 129,200

KINNAN, Alexander F. W., trustee, to Nellie Bloodgood 4,708

MURRAY, Emilia J., to C. Adelbert Becker 2,400

SPEISTER, Rafe, to Warren J. Mitchell 400

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Harlem Savings Bank 18,000

WARBURG, Paul M., to Max M. Warburg 1

WEIL, Markus, to Adolph Weil 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, w s, whole front between 73d and 74th Sts; the Rosbilmer Construction Company against W. E. D. Stokes, owner; Onward Construction Company, contractor $10,126

MADISON AV and 70th St, s e corner, 50x100; the Reebling Construction Company against Albert J. Sire, owner and contractor 2,183

MADISON AV, 1,181; Fred Heyn against J. Herman Voights, owner and contractor 40

PRINCE and Thompson Sts, n e corner, 25x100; Nicola Martha against Binder & Baum, owners; Filippi & Vigziano, contractors 72

PRINCE and Thompson Sts, n e corner, 25x100; Nicola Libertine against Binder & Baum, owners; Filippi & Vigziano, contractors 36

2D AV, 2,970; Henry Litkin against George Moore, owner and contractor 19

36TH ST, 243 and 245, East; A. Hess against John J. Danaher and another, owners; George W. Eggers, contractor 225

TITUS ST, 324 East; Gustav Brust against Thomas Scrifield, owner and contractor 432

123D ST, 432 East; John J. Gordon against John Doe, owner; Epstein & Borowitz, contractors 39

128TH ST, s s, white front between Amsterdam Av and Broadway, 100x100; Flanagan Brothers against Charles T. Barney, owner; Mary Fortunato, contractor 240

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 75, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

AVENUE A and 134th St, n w corner, 51.8x100; Adolf Mandel with Max Moesler 35,000

AVENUE D, s e s, 40 ft s w of 6th St, 57x72; Aaron Goodman and Solomon Simon with Jacob Margovitz and Solomon Levin 7,500

2D ST, 130 and 132 East; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine with Samuel Mandel and Harris Maran 18,000

127TH ST, n s, 185.4 ft e of West 4th St, 50.1x98.10x50.2x8.10; Aaron Goodman and Solomon Simon with Jacob Margivitz and Solomon Levin 16,500

133D ST, s s, 50 ft w of 8th Av, 50x irregular; Manhattan Mortgage Company with James E. Graybill 5,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY and 76th St, n e corner; John Arnot against Manhattan Congregational Church of the City of New York and another, Feb. 4, 1902 ..... $131

BROADWAY and 76th St, n e corner; Peter G. Arnot against Manhattan Congregational Church of the City of New York, Feb. 4, 1902 300

6TH AV, 813 and 815; 104 West 21st St; Louis Mader against Jacob Mahler and another, Dec. 29, 1902 3,395

2D ST, 122 and 124 East; Edward W. Hirsh and another against Harris Paktman and another, Feb. 21, 1903 117

151ST ST, 502 West; the United States Gas Fixture Company against Henry E. Baer and another, Aug. 27, 1902 235

162D ST and Washington Av, s w corner, 150x100; Albert R. Rook against Susan C. Steers, Jan. 12, 1903 42

Lis Pendens.

ALLEN ST, 48; the Dry Dock Savings Institution against Eva Goldstein and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, F. M. Tichenor.

ALL THOSE CERTAIN PARCELS OF LAND, 24th Ward, described in two deeds dated Jan. 27, 1899, Block Section 11, Liber 39, pp. 23 and 25, and other property in Westchester County; Caspar Goldermann against I. Washington Booth and another; (action to set aside two deeds;) attorneys, Salter & Steinkamp.

JEROME ST, s s, 106.11 ft e of Old White Plains Road, 50x100; Henry Isipps, Jr., against Flora Heberlein and another; (action to declare Herr's attorney, Louis C. Cox, Henry S. Fourbourne, Major Joseph Garrard, Major Benjamin H. Randolph, First Lieut. Henry S. Greenleaf, and First Lieut. E. Holland Rubottom, Recorder.

Second Lieuts. Martin Novak, Nineteenth Infantry, and Frederick G. Kelland, Nineteenth Infantry, will report to the board.

A board of officers is appointed to meet in Washington, March 24 to prepare questions for use in conducting the examinations of candidates selected for appointment as Second Lieutenants in the army. Detail: Col. John P. Story, Artillery Corps; Major Louis A. La Garde, and Surgeon Major Charles E. Fuller, Seventh Cavalry. Major William A. Mann, Fourteenth Infantry; Capt. Frederick Reynolds, Assistant Surgeon, and Capt. Charles C. Clark, Fifth Infantry, Recorder.

Second Lieut. Claremont A. Donaldson, Twenty-fifth Infantry, at his own request, is transferred to the Twenty-third Infantry, Company I, and will join that company when it shall be en route to San Francisco for the purpose of embarking for the Division of the Philippines.

Second Lieut. Edward H. Pearce, recently appointed from civil life, is assigned to the Seventh Infantry.

Second Lieut. F. Kuts, Thirteenth Infantry, is transferred to the Eighteenth Infantry, and will join the regiment upon its arrival at San Francisco en route to the Division of the Philippines.

Second Lieut. W. A. Roberts, Jr., Twenty-first Infantry, is transferred to the Fourteenth Infantry, and will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding officer of the Eighteenth Infantry for assignment to that regiment.

Navy.

Acting Assistant Surgeon P. L. Cocke is ordered to the Naval Academy.

Ensign E. F. Svarz is transferred from the Oregon to the

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THE PEPPERAGE, Montgomery Ave., W. W. HULSE.
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PHELPS COTTAGE, Main St., CHAS. PHELPS.
GIBSON COTTAGE, Park Ave., JESSE GIBSON.
KNAPP'S COTTAGE, Ocean Ave., M. I. KNAPP.
EAST LAKE, First Ave., SELAH T. CLOCK.
SCHENCK COTTAGE, Maple Ave., JOHN SCHENCK.

OAK LAWN, Main St., E. J. REDINGTON.
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ELYSIAN VIEWS, Clinton Ave., W. W. HULSE.
AVALON VILLA, Clinton Ave., C. H. COVELL.
EVERGREEN COTTAGE Awixa Ave., MRS. W. A. SKIDMORE.
CHAPINHURST, Bayshore Ave., J. R. HOWELL.
BISHOP COTTAGE, Park Ave., W. H. BISHOP.
DE NYSE COTTAGE, Ocean Ave., I. V. DE NYSE.
JONES COTTAGE, Clinton Ave., I. P. JONES.
DAWSON COTTAGE, Montgomery Ave., FERGUSON DAWSON.
SWAN COTTAGE, First Ave., W. W. HULSE.
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SILVER GRAY, Main St., W. F. G. DOXSEE.
GROVE VIEW, Clinton Ave., W. W. HULSE.
HOWELL COTTAGE, Bayshore Ave., J. R. HOWELL.
AVON DALE, Awixa Ave., E. C. COE.
THE COTTAGE, Main St., E. E. WILDERMING.
PENNY COTTAGES, Main St., H. W. PENNY.

Time Table from N. Y. to Bayshore, L. I.: Foot East 34th St., 7:00, 8:25, 10:50 A. M., and 1:50, 3:25, 4:20, 4:50, 5:20, 6:20 P. M.
Time Table from Bayshore, L. I., to N. Y. City: 6:14, 7:00, 7:48, 9:14, 11:46 A. M., and 2:37, 4:16, 5:44 P. M.

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557 WEST 124TH ST.
Six and seven rooms; elevator apartments; electric light, telephone; all conveniences; $25 to $60. Premises or M. L. & C. Ernst, 55 Liberty St.

LA PARIS APARTMENTS
200, 204 West 12th St., near 6th Av.
New building; steam-heated apartments of six rooms and bath; with all the latest improvements; cabinet trim; telephone; office waiting room; janitor service; rents very low; $25 to $42 per month; surface cars convenient. Apply on premises. H. M. Greenberg, Owner.

A—Two unrented apartments in the Schermerhorn Model House, 254 East 66th St., Corner 1st Av. All improvements; 5 and 4 rooms; rent, $17-$22. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av. nr. 66th St.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St., exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Legal Notices.

IN THE MATTER OF THE GENERAL ASSIGNMENT of CHARLES A. GARDNER, for the benefit of creditors.

In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Watson F. Hasbrouck, County Judge, on the 26th day of February, 1903. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Charles A. Gardner, lately doing business in the City of Utica, Oneida County, N. Y., that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Charles A. Gardner, for benefit of his creditors, at his place of business, No. 1, Devereux Block, in the City of Utica, Oneida County, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of May, 1903.

Dated Utica, N. Y., February 11th, 1903.
E. R. HASTINGS, Assignee.
THEODORE L. CROSS, Attorney for Assignee, office and Postoffice address, Nos. 28 and 30 Mann Building, Utica, N. Y.

$8.50 acre 700 acres woodland, Port Jefferson; extraordinary opportunity; principals only. Jones, 169 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiff, against ALFRED WETTERMARK and BENJAMIN S. WETTERMARK, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, January 20, 1903.
ALEXANDER & COLBY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Alfred Wettermark and Benjamin S. Wettermark, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles F. MacLean, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of February, 1903, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1903. Dated New York, February 26th, 1903.

ALEXANDER & COLBY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLOTTE BEALL, plaintiff, against CHARLES D. COMFORT and ROBERT ROGERS, as Trustee, ALBERT F. BENTLEY, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 24, 1903.

F. W. WIGHTMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To the defendant Albert Bentley:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. J. A. O'Gorman, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24 day of March, 1903, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, March 24, 1903. F. W. WIGHTMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. mc-lewsw7

Surrogate Notices.

FREEHAN, WILLIAM.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to THOMAS W. GUITON, John J. Guiton, Catherine I. Guiton, Mary A. Guiton, Kate Guiton, heirs at law and next of kin of WILLIAM FREEHAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, and to all other persons, if any there be, who are heirs at law or next of kin of said William Freehan, late of the County of New York, deceased, or in any way interested in his estate, whose names, residence and places of residence are unknown, send greeting:

Whereas, Charles H. Colton of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to prove a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and one, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William Freehan, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 30th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and three, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. (L. S.) Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
A. & A. I. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Petitioner, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. feb-lsuw5

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. CLARK W. DUNLOP, Plaintiff, against LAWRENCE V. MULRY and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of June, nineteen hundred and three, I, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the seventh day of April, nineteen hundred and three, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All those three certain indentures of lease, bearing date the first day of January, 1897, made by The Rector, Church-wardens and Vestrymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Marks in the Bowery, in New York City, to James Mulry, and the premises hereinafter described, for a term of twenty-one years from the first day of January, 1897, and renewals thereof, at a yearly rental of $374 on each lease; which leases were recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 2002 of Conveyances, pages 347, 350 and 358, on the 15th day of November, 1897, and duly assigned by the executors of James Mulry, deceased, to Lawrence V. Mulry, by assignments of leases, all bearing date the 19th day of January, 1898, and recorded in the said Register's office on the 3d day of May, 1898, in Section 2, Liber 72, at pages 77 and 79, and Liber 70, page 315.

And also the leasehold premises thereto demised, described as follows, to wit:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of ground, situate, lying and being on the southerly side of Twelfth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twelfth Street, distant one hundred and twenty-two (122) feet southeasterly from the southeasterly corner of Twelfth Street and the Second Avenue; and from thence running southwestwardly, and parallel with the Second Avenue, one hundred and three (100) feet and three (3) inches to centre line of the block between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets; from thence running southeastwardly, along said centre line and parallel with said streets sixty-six (66) feet; thence running northeastwardly and parallel with Second Avenue, one hundred and three (103) feet and three (3) inches to the southerly line of Twelfth Street; and from thence running northwestwardly, along said southerly line of Twelfth Street, sixty-six (66) feet to the point or place of beginning.

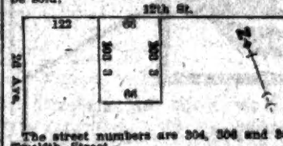
And all the right, title, interest and term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever in law as well as in equity of the said Lawrence V. Mulry, and those claiming under him, and to the said demised premises and every part thereof with the appurtenances, and also the said indenture of lease, and every clause, article and condition therein expressed and contained."

Dated New York, March 10th, 1903.

JOHN M. QUINN, Referee.

WELLS & SNEDEKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 34 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The street numbers are 304, 306 and 308 East Twelfth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is six thousand seven hundred and seventy-five and 90-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of June, nineteen hundred and two, together with costs and allowance amounting to $193.95, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments or water rents or other liens, to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is sixteen hundred dollars and interest.

Dated New York, March 10th, 1903.

JOHN M. QUINN, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—AMELIA STEIN, plaintiff, against AARON HUNTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 17th day of March, 1903, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of April, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

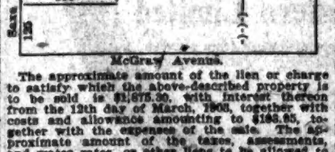
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, formerly the town of Westchester, State of New York, which on a certain map entitled "Map No. 770 known as the McGrew estate," desirably situated near Van Nest Station, Westchester, Westchester County, N. Y., Charles A. Mapes, civil engineer and surveyor, 534 Willis Avenue, New York City, May, 1901, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County June 14, 1901, is known and distinguished by the lot number 313, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Saxe Avenue distant one hundred and twenty-five feet north of the northerly side of McGraw Avenue; thence running easterly at right angles to Saxe Avenue one hundred feet; thence northerly twenty-five feet; thence westerly again at right angles to Saxe Avenue one hundred feet; thence southerly along same twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 19, 1903.

EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Referee.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for plaintiff, Nos. 5 and 10 Centre Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 305 Saxe Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $1,675.90, with interest thereon from the 12th day of March, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $193.95, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments or water rents or other liens, to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is sixteen hundred dollars and interest.

Dated New York, March 10th, 1903.

JOHN M. QUINN, Referee.

mh20-2awSwF&Tu&ap10

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—AMELIA STEIN, plaintiff, against AARON HUNTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 17th day of March, 1903, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of April, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, formerly the town of Westchester, State of New York, which on a certain map entitled "Map No. 770 known as the McGrew estate," desirably situated near Van Nest Station, Westchester, Westchester County, N. Y., Charles A. Mapes, civil engineer and surveyor, 534 Willis Avenue, New York City, May, 1901, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County June 14, 1901, is known and distinguished by the lot number 313, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Saxe Avenue distant one hundred and twenty-five feet north of the northerly side of McGraw Avenue; thence running easterly at right angles to Saxe Avenue one hundred feet; thence northerly twenty-five feet; thence westerly again at right angles to Saxe Avenue one hundred feet; thence southerly along same twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 19, 1903.

EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Referee.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for plaintiff, Nos. 5 and 10 Centre Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 305 Saxe Avenue:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $1,675.90, with interest thereon from the 12th day of March, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $193.95, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments or water rents or other liens, to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is sixteen hundred dollars and interest.

Dated New York, March 10th, 1903.

JOHN M. QUINN, Referee.

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Surrogate Notices.

GORDON, JONATHAN RHEA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JONATHAN RHEA GORDON, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Lee Watterson, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May, 1903. Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1902.

WILLIAM LEE WATTERSON, Executor.
PATTERSON, ARTHURS & Thacher, 46 Cedar Street, New York.

McLACHLAN, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. McLACHLAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, town of Amawalk, Westchester County, State of New York, on or before the 6th day of May next. Dated New York the 6th day of October, 1902. WILLIAM S. McLACHLAN, Administrator.

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

Cash, or $190 on instalments; only

$5 PER MONTH.

Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings),
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

PEASE PIANOS

are built for PARTICULAR people. For 38 years an instrument of the highest class; $450 to $1,000. Write for 1903 catalogue and special payment plan. Bargains in used pianos, $150 up. Renting, exchanging.

128 WEST 42D ST., (1st, Broadway and 6th Av.,) New York.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM,
22 EAST 14TH ST.

Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful transposing key-board. Several Steinway and Chickering pianos at bargain prices.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 & 144 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free. HATHORNEK'S SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.

EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1045—38th.
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

THE PIANOTIST.

The invisible Piano Player. Plays any piano. Any one can play it. Cash or instalments. Recitals daily. Warerooms, 123 Fifth Av., nr. 19th St.

Alteration Sale.—Surprisingly low prices; Chickering, 860; Weber, 870; Colonial, 386. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $2; rent allowed on purchase. 134 West 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 West 125th St.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Northern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN CURLEY and PATRICK CURLEY, copartners trading as CURLEY BROTHERS, bankrupts. In bankruptcy.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order duly made on the 5th day of March, 1903, and thereafter entered in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York, at Utica, N. Y., that the assets of the copartnership of Curley Brothers, consisting of a stock of clothing and furnishing goods and shoes, together with the fixtures in the store lately occupied by Curley Brothers at Fort Edward, N. Y., will be sold in the following manner: Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned, the receiver, at his office in Fort Edward until 12 o'clock noon on the 25th day of March, 1903, for the entire stock, together with the fixtures, all bids to be accompanied by cash or a certified check payable to the order of said receiver for ten per cent. of the amount of the bids.

The property may be inspected and examined on the said store at Fort Edward, New York, on March 20th, 21st, 23d, and 24th, between 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.; all goods to be on buyers' inspection, and the receiver is not responsible for quality or description. The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids submitted, and if all bids are rejected the property will be sold at auction at the store of Curley Brothers in the village of Fort Edward at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon of March 26th, 1903, at prices not less than seventy-five per cent. of the appraised value.

All bids should be sealed in envelopes and directed to the receiver, plainly marked "Proposals for stock of Curley Brothers." Further information may be obtained by addressing the undersigned or his attorney.

Dated this 11th day of March, 1903.

ROBERT O. BASCOM,
Temporary Receiver,
Office and P. O. Address,
Fort Edward, N. Y.

CHARLES H. BROAS, Attorney for Receiver, Office and P. O. Address, 220 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN J. McGOWAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John J. McGowan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 27, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George H. Adams and Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judges, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 30th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 10, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY I. ALEXANDER and SIGMUND LAUSCHER, (ALEXANDER & LAUSCHER,) Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order duly made on the 5th day of March, 1903, and thereafter entered in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, at Utica, N. Y., that the assets of the copartnership of Curley Brothers, consisting of a stock of clothing and furnishing goods and shoes, together with the fixtures in the store lately occupied by Curley Brothers at Fort Edward, N. Y., will be sold in the following manner: Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned, the receiver, at his office in Fort Edward until 12 o'clock noon on the 25th day of March, 1903, for the entire stock, together with the fixtures, all bids to be accompanied by cash or a certified check payable to the order of said receiver for ten per cent. of the amount of the bids.

The property may be inspected and examined on the said store at Fort Edward, New York, on March 20th, 21st, 23d, and 24th, between 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.; all goods to be on buyers' inspection, and the receiver is not responsible for quality or description. The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids submitted, and if all bids are rejected the property will be sold at auction at the store of Curley Brothers in the village of Fort Edward at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon of March 26th, 1903, at prices not less than seventy-five per cent. of the appraised value.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC WEAK

No Evidence of a Corner or a "Squeeze" in Shares Develops.

Wall Street Gossip as to What Steps the Factions Are Taking — Harriman Interests Make No Reply to J. R. Keene's Statement.

Those people who had expected any pyrotechnics in Southern Pacific stock on the stock market yesterday were much disappointed. There was none; no "corner" developed, nor was there any furious upbidding of the stock by the at-one-time-reported large short interest. Putting it briefly, the stock, after opening down at from 67 to 66⅞ on 3,500 shares—the close on Wednesday had been 67⅝—and then, showing temporary strength in a rally to 68¼, grew steadily heavy under large liquidating sales, and in the end broke sharply to 65¼, with little or no demand for it. The close was at 65¼—a net loss of 2¼ points on dealings in 91,000 shares.

While it was not possible to determine the source of the selling, it was said on the floor of the Exchange that it looked very much as if Mr. Keene was letting go a goodly line of the pool stock, and as if the sharp upbidding of the security on the day previous had been designed to permit of this selling. The action of the stock yesterday, banking interests say, clearly bears out their view that the short interest in the issue had been much exaggerated, and that there was at no time any danger of a corner or even of a "squeeze." The late downward movement was, of course, accentuated by the report of the transfer of Union Pacific's holdings of Southern Pacific, thus defeating the purpose of the Keene suit.

The Street, however, continued to centre its attention on the fight between the Keene and Harriman forces, and there was much speculation as to the steps each side was taking to aid its interests. In this connection it was stated by a news agency that a considerable block of Southern Pacific stock standing in the name of T. J. Taylor & Co. had been split into ten-share certificates for shipment to London and sold there. The effect of this would be to make possible the purchase of an equivalent amount of stock here without increasing actual holdings, and as the London stock could not be returned in time for transfer previous to the meeting, the amount of stock standing in the name of T. J. Taylor & Co. for voting purposes would be increased by the process. It was said that 15,000 shares had been transferred in this way. At the office of Talbot J. Taylor & Co. this story, however, was said to be untrue.

Nevertheless, the London market showed great activity in Southern Pacific. According to cables during the day this stock was the feature in the London market, where it fluctuated wildly. It was said that large amounts of stock were being shipped from London to this country, and that the transfer books were being kept open for the purpose of permitting the transfer of the stock to the Union Pacific interests in this city.

Another report which was circulated by a news bureau and which received credit to some extent, was to the effect that Union Pacific holdings of Southern Pacific stock were now, and had been for some time, in such a position that the contention that the anti-trust law is infringed had less force than was generally supposed. This would be disclosed at the trial of the suit, said the report.

The mystery of this statement was not removed by any elucidation on the part of Union Pacific representatives.

The suggestion was made that perhaps the Union Pacific, having notice of the intention of the Keene faction to secure an injunction, had taken time by the forelock and had either given proxies on its 600,000 shs of stock or had in some other way transferred the right to vote on this stock to some individuals before the injunction prohibiting such a step had been secured. On this suggestion Union Pacific representatives remained absolutely silent, refusing to confirm or deny the truth of it.

No official statement of any kind was made by either side, and the only reply which a Union Pacific Director would make to the statement given out by Mr. Keene through the morning papers was:

"If this disagreement is to be decided by a mudslinging contest we are not in it, for we lack practice."

The Directors of the Southern Pacific Road held their regular weekly meeting yesterday but according to report transacted only routine business. No date for the closing of the stock books for the annual meeting has yet been named.

YALE BILL DENOUNCED.

Dr. Abbott Calls Attention to the Local Option Measure.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, in a public statement given out yesterday, takes a stand against the Yale bill, which was recently introduced into the Legislature, and calls attention to it. In addition to his statement he has written his views to Gov. Odell, and has urged the co-operation of other State officials as well as clergymen in an effort to defeat the measure. The statement follows:

"A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of this State for the practical repeal of the local-option law. Local option constitutes the only restriction of the liquor traffic which the present law of this State allows. If this local-option feature is eliminated, the result will be the free and unrestricted sale of liquor, week days and Sundays, throughout the State.

"Under the present law any town or village—but not incorporated cities—may by vote prohibit the sale of liquor within its limits. The Yale bill deprives towns, villages, and rural communities of the right to prohibit the sale of liquors by hotels. If it is passed, any man who pays the tax may open a so-called hotel in any town, village, or rural community and sell alcoholic liquors Sundays as well as week days. The community is made powerless to restrict or even regulate such sale. There has been almost no public mention of this bill; its hearings have been held so as to have been kept extraordinarily quiet, and, without public discussion of any kind, the bill has been favorably reported by the Excise Committee. Such are the facts as they are reported to me by good authority.

FOR BETTER CAR SERVICE.

Complaint Made Against the Eighth Avenue Line.

In reply to a committee from the West Side Citizens' Transit Reform Committee, calling on him yesterday in relation to a better service on the Eighth Avenue surface line, Corporation Counsel Rives said he would co-operate with the committee, and he assigned one of his assistants to take up the grievance.

The committee consisted of Franklin Pierce, Henry R. B. Stapler, and James S. Delmonico. These gentlemen laid before Mr. Rives specific evidence of bad service on the Eighth Avenue line, chiefly in lack of cars, and they called attention to the provision in the company's charter requiring that cars be run "as often as the public convenience may require," under penalty of $100 fine for each violation. Photographs and affidavits, it is said, were part of the evidence.

Postal Employes' Entertainment.

The annual entertainment and reception of the Postal Employes' Mutual Aid Association, which was organized on Dec. 10, 1901, for the benefit of the mortuary fund connected with the postal employes, will be held at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, on Thursday evening April 16. During the evening a high-class vaudeville performance will be given by professional talent. All of the profits of this entertainment are deposited to the credit of the mortuary fund and used in the payment of death claims. The association has paid claims from July 28, 1895, to date, amounting to $128,000.

Alexander McEaney Acquitted.

Alexander McEaney, who was arrested in connection with the murder of Capt. James Craft by Thomas Tobin in the Empire Café on Twenty-ninth Street, for which Tobin was convicted of murder in the first degree, was yesterday acquitted. McEaney was indicted for murder in the first degree.

AMMON'S PLEA AGAINST ARREST

Says Eckbert's Charge of Conspiracy to Defraud Was Instigated by Alfred R. Goslin.

Col. Robert A. Ammon, with L. J. Morrison as his counsel, appeared before Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court yesterday and asked to have vacated an order of arrest granted on Jan. 21 of this year, in an action brought by William F. Eckbert, Jr. The other defendants named in the suit by Eckbert are Alfred R. Goslin, Henry A. Seymour, Frank D. Morgan, Eugene L. Packer, John H. Robinson, and Joseph M. Fortier. Ammon, however, was the only one for whom an order of arrest was issued or asked.

Eckbert claims the defendants entered into a conspiracy to fraudulently promote and sell the stock of the New York Electric Brake and Coupler Company, and that he was induced to purchase 700 shares of the stock, for which he paid $3,500. He declares the stock never had any save a fictitious value created by the defendants for the fraudulent manipulation of the stock in the market. Col. Ammon asserted in his moving papers that he never had any connection with the corporation except as attorney, and submitted affidavits in support of this contention. The affidavits set forth that Goslin was the prime mover in the scheme.

During the argument of the motion Mr. Morrison declared, moreover, that Goslin had instigated the present action by Eckbert with the intention of placing the odium of the transaction on Ammon, and also of getting him tied up in several similar cases, he already having had to pay $33,500 bail in like orders of arrest, until his client could no longer furnish bail and would have to be locked up on what the counsel declared to be trumped-up cases.

Henry M. Earle, counsel for Eckbert, contended that Ammon could not in any event succeed in his motion, as he had neglected to move for the vacation of the order for his arrest within twenty days after its execution. This Mr. Morrison held not to be a valid contention, and against it he in turn said the order of arrest could not stand, as the acknowledgment to the plaintiff's affidavit was made by a Pennsylvania notary and could not be accepted.

Justice Gildersleeve reserved his decision.

SAYS HE PAID FOR PERMIT.

Builder's Charges Against Alderman Farrell of Jersey City—Mayor Will Investigate.

O. H. Goodrich of New York, who is superintending changes in a building in Jersey City, has filed charges to the effect that before he could secure the necessary permit from Building Inspector Edward A. Kelly he was obliged to pay $25 to Alderman Bernard Farrell, Chairman of the Aldermanic Committee on Buildings.

Alderman Farrell denies the charge, and Inspector Kelly says that if Mr. Goodrich paid money to any one he had no knowledge of the fact. Mayor Fagan, with whom the charges were filed, has ordered an investigation.

CHANGE IN BANK OFFICIALS.

D. G. Reid Chosen Vice President of Liberty National, Succeeding H. C. Tinker.

D. G. Reid, Chairman of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, was elected Vice President of the Liberty National Bank yesterday, succeeding Henry C. Tinker, who has resigned, as he desires to gradually withdraw from active business. Mr. Reid has been a Director of the bank for some time. The officers of the bank now are E. C. Converse, President; Charles H. Stout, Vice President; D. G. Reid, Vice President; Charles W. Riecke, Cashier, and Frederick P. McGlynn, Assistant Cashier.

Mr. Tinker served ten years as President of the bank, being succeeded in 1901 by H. P. Davidson, now Vice President of the First National Bank, with which institution the Liberty National Bank is closely affiliated.

The bank declared yesterday a quarterly dividend of 4 per cent., payable April 1.

Siegel-Cooper Company's Magazine.

The Siegel-Cooper Company will publish, beginning in April, a monthly magazine entitled "Thought and Work," which is to be circulated through the departments of the store. Each floor is to be represented by an editor, as follows: First floor, Mr. Thompson; second floor, Miss McGregor; third floor, D. A. Lynch; fourth floor, Mr. Mann; fifth floor, Mr. Cartley; delivery department, Mr. Elgin, and the basement, Mr. Bammette.

LEGAL NOTES.

IMPORTANCE OF RECORDING MORTGAGES.—A decision that is a warning to those who neglect to obey recording acts and place instruments which are liens on property on record so as to give notice of their existence was rendered lately by United States District Court Judge Brawley of the District of South Carolina. The case before the Judge was the bankruptcy proceeding of J. W. Cannon. The latter left to be divided among his creditors a stock of merchandise against which A. H. Douglass held a chattel mortgage. The instrument had not, however, been recorded. The referee in bankruptcy held that as between Mr. Douglass, the mortgagee, and creditors antecedent to the date of the instrument, the mortgage was a valid lien, excluding them from sharing in the bankrupt's assets. He also held "that the entire fund should be divided pro rata among all creditors whose claims have been allowed, and that the dividend set apart to the antecedent creditors should be applied to the payment of the mortgage debt, and the dividend set apart to the subsequent creditors should be applied pro rata to the payment of their claims." Judge Brawley disagrees with this latter view of the referee, and holds that because the mortgage was not recorded as required by the laws of South Carolina to give validity to such instruments it is invalid. Judge Brawley said in part: "It is said that the subsequent creditors are not entitled to take all of this fund because they have no specific lien upon it; that as to them the mortgage is a mere nullity and that their right is to share in the fund only to the extent to which they would be entitled if the mortgage had never been executed. And such contention would seem to be reasonable, but that view fails to take account of the true status of the parties, for the mortgage being valid as to all creditors antecedent to its execution, the only claimants to the fund are the mortgagee and the subsequent creditors. As between these two, then, which has the higher right? My conclusion is that by the terms of Section 2,480 the mortgage is valid so far as to affect the rights of subsequent creditors only when recorded within forty days from the time of its execution, and not having been recorded, it is invalid. The mischief which the recording laws are intended to prevent is the obtaining of credit by reason of the ostensible ownership of property which in reality is covered by a secret lien, and the great object of all such laws is to give notice; notice to purchasers and notice to creditors who give credit on the faith of property."

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GAS COMPANY'S LIABILITY.—A Mrs. Lapham, the proprietor of a private boarding house in St. Paul, Minn., finding that frost had reduced the gas pressure in the pipes supplying her house, gave notice of the fact to the gas company. A representative was sent to the house, and upon his arrival notified the landlady that it would be necessary to turn off the gas while making repairs. Mrs. Lapham, with the assistance of a boarder, attempted to turn off the gas jets throughout the house, but overlooked the room of one of the boarders. This boarder was at the time in her room, and had fallen asleep with the gas lighted. She was injured by inhaling the escaping gas when it was turned on again. The Supreme Court of Minnesota has held in an action for damages (Skoglund vs. St. Paul Gaslight Company, 93 Northwestern Reporter, 698.) that the gas company was not guilty of negligence in failing to notify the sleeping boarder that the gas would be turned off, or in failing to see that all of the gas jets in the house were turned off when the gas was turned on again. The court said in part: "It would be an unreasonable demand to require the company to go through the house and look at each jet to see that it was properly turned off, or to notify all the occupants to that effect. The landlady was the representative of the members of her household, and it was with her that the company transacted its business."

Suit OR Top Coat To Measure.

The Following Stores Will Be Open on Saturday Morning:

113 Nassau st., near Beekman.
44 and 46 Nassau st., corner Liberty st.
Marlborough Hotel, corner 36th st. and Broadway.
58 West 125th st., near Lenox ave.
481-483 Fulton st., Brooklyn, opposite Abraham & Straus.
766 Broadway, Brooklyn, near Flushing ave.
Headquarters—12th floor, Park Row Bldg., opp. Post-Office.

Due notice will be given in these columns on the opening of other stores in the near future.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

YOUNG'S—the name that made New York hat styles famous. Are you wearing a

SPRING SHAPE?

Derbys, $3—$4.00
Alpines, $3—$3.50
Silk Hats, $5—$6.00

500 Fifth Avenue, near 42d
199 Broadway, near Dey
605-609 Broadway, cor. Houston
849 Broadway, near 14th
1197 Broadway, near 28th
1359 Broadway, near 36th
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

To St. Paul-Minneapolis
THE NORTH WESTERN LINE

The direct route from Chicago is via The North-Western Line. Four trains per day, with unexcelled service of chair cars, parlor cars, dining cars and Pullman compartment and drawing-room sleeping cars.

The Best of Everything.

The North-Western Limited

is an electric-lighted, superbly appointed night train between Chicago and St. Paul-Minneapolis, daily. Perfect equipment and service.

All agents sell tickets via this route. For full information call or address H. A. Gross, Gen'l Eastern Agent.
Chicago & North-Western Ry.
461 Broadway, New York.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Coats.

Black taffetas Paletots. Pleated back,—fancy collar.
15.00.

Half-length coats, made of black peau de soie, lined with white silk.

Taffetas long coats, for travelling.
22.50.

Rain Coats, made of tan, olive, and oxford, grey cravenette. New cape model.
19.50.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Suits.
3rd Floor.

Scotch Cheviot Suits, trimmed with taffetas. Unlined skirts,
30.00.

Broadcloth skirts, — latest fashionable model,
13.50.

Etamine skirts, — trimmed with braid. Lined with silk,
20.50.

Cloth walking skirts,
5.50.

Twenty-third Street.

WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE

Pure, unfermented, delicious. The life of the grape to give health to all who partake.

Sold by druggists and grocers, in quart and pint bottles. Specify Welch's when ordering. The Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

H. O'Neill & Co.

We have just opened our Spring Importation of the Celebrated "Jouvin & Cie" Gloves.

MEDAILLE D'OR 1889 JOUVIN & Cie MEDAILLE D'OR 1889
SONDAT FRERES & Cie MEDAILLE D'OR 1889 HORS CONCOURS 1900

They come in all the desirable Spring Shades in Glace and Suede Skins.

Special Offering
For Friday & Saturday
Ladies' two-clasp Glace Gloves with the new three-row embroidery in all the leading shades, at, per pair..... $1.00
Regularly sold at $1.48 per pr.

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

Sort of mild color is gray—suited to mild Spring weather.
Gray Spring underwear.
Gray Spring neckwear.
Gray hosiery galore.
Gray negligee shirts.
Gray sack suits.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
843 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 142 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 34 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Special Prices.

Business Shirts of Scotch Cheviot, $1.50.

Full of character and smartness — easy and comfortable fitting — separate cuffs — cuffs attached, 6 for $8.50.

Spring Gloves, $1 & $1.50. $1.00 & 50c. Spring Cravats. Spring Hosiery, 25c., 50c., $1.

Very Special Union Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, tape edge, imported handles.

Special—$1.50—Special.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
FOR ARTISTIC DINING ROOMS.

Are you looking for the most decorative furnishings?

Mahogany, the rich glowing wood, in Chippendale, Sheraton and Colonial designs.

Some plain, others handsomely carved or enriched with simple lines of inlay. Sideboards, Side Tables, Extension Tables, China Closets, Chairs and Arm Chairs, Spoon and Plate Racks, Cellarettes, Gongs, Ferneries, etc.

An ideal backing for quaint "old blue" china—"picture plates" contrast so well with the plate racks, and the cups and saucers are wonderfully effective against the shining mirrors of the china closets.

Weathered Oak in quaint forms, with a Mediæval cast.

No artistic taste need go a-begging, when you can

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 and 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 505 TO 513 WEST 23D ST.

WHERE YOU MOVE
EQUIP YOUR OFFICE WITH
Modern Furniture
And the Best Facilities for Conducting Your Business.
Our Prices Must Interest You.
MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF OFFICE FURNITURE EVER OFFERED.
AND OUR PRICES——!
CHAS. E. MATTHEWS,
275 Canal St., Near East of Broadway.
Telephone 1269 Spring.

DICKERMAN DURABLE DESKS

1868 The Mark of Quality

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

"One fact is stronger than twenty texts."

Our Friday Offerings,

shortly described,

ARE FACTS

of such convincing strength that words are superfluous.

WHAT TALKS BETTER THAN PRICE?

Sale of 50 ct. Dress Goods . .39
38 inch All Wool Etamines—best shades; 42 inch Fancy Tweeds; 38 inch Elbelines, Snowflakes and Crashes; 38 inch Henriettas—light and dark; 36 inch French Serges—all colors.

Sale of 65 cent Cheviots . . .38
All wool—Black and Navy—double warp 50 inches wide—sensational value!

Sale of 39 cent Mohairs . . .19
Black and Navy—high lustre—38 inch—make excellent skirts, as they shed dust.

Sale of 40 cent Silks 29
Black Twilled Foulards—all silk—soft finish—for dresses, waists and linings.

Sale of 65 cent Silks 49
White and Black Moire Velours; also Black and white lace stripe Taffetas.

Sale of 79 ct. Satin Libertys .59
24 inch—light and medium tints in small designs—very desirable for shirt waist suits.

Sale of 39c. French Ginghams .24
Fancy cord and cluster stripes—full line of the newest and best colorings.

Sale of 39 cent Mulls 19
With silk dots—best shades for evening and Summer costumes—new, fresh goods.

Sale of 29 cent Cheviots . . .19
Maclaren Cheviots—white with fancy Cameo and Persian stripes, figures and dots.

Sale of 12½ ct. Seersuckers . 7¾
Fancy stripes on clear blue, rose, pink and gray grounds—strong weave.

Sale of 19 cent Sateens . . 9¾
Fine Twill—full line of plain colors for linings and drop skirts.

Sale of 17 cent Linings 11
Moired Percalines—soft finish—strong weave—yard wide—all colors.

Sale of 15 cent India Linons .9¼
32 inch—fine quality—called "seconds," but better than some manufacturers' firsts.

Sale of 32 cent Flannels . . .24
Scotch Flannels in a variety of the newest Spring colorings—plain colors and stripes.

Sale of $2.50 Curtains . . 1.49
Scotch Lace—white, ecru and ivory—Madras and Point d'Esprit weave—3¼ yds. long.

Sale of $6.98 Curtains . . 4.98
Fine Arabian—corded designs on Cable Net centres—3½ yards long.

Sale of $5.98 Rugs . . . 3.49
Reversible Smyrnas—best colorings and designs—3x2 yards—Consider quality and size at such a price.

Sale of 39 cent Shades . . .24
Hollena Cloth—36x72 inch—knot fringe—all colors—complete with fixtures.

Sale of 29 cent Curtain Poles .15
5 feet long—light and dark finish—wood ends, brackets and rings.

Sale of 15 ct. Pillow Girdles . .9
The latest for sofa pillows—3 yards, cord with tassels—all colors.

Sale of 12½ cent Towelling . .7¼
All linen—17 inch—extra heavy.

Sale of 98 cent Table Linens .69
Irish Linen Double Damasks—70 inch—figure and flower centres, with borders in larger designs to match.

Sale of 25 cent Towels 17
German Damask—all linen—knot fringe—size 21x46—variety of designs.

Sale of Tea Spoons 19
Nickel Silver—made by a well-known firm—usually 30 cents half dozen.

Sale of 6 cent Muslins . . .3½
Extra heavy unbleached—yard wide—remnants—run 3 to 15 yards.

Sale of $1.25 Comfortables . .74
Summer weight Silkoline—pure white cotton—fancy stitched—figured both sides.

Sale of $2.19 Spreads . . . 1.24
White Marseilles—full size—finished edges—heavy raised patterns.

Sale of 98 ct. Lambrequins . .59
Sateen in pretty silk colorings and designs—full size—fringe knotted in edge.

Sale of $1.50 Sofa Pillows . .69
Mercerized Sateen—prettily appliqued—full ruffle—dainty colors.

Sale of 39 cent Pocketbooks . .17
Also Chatelaine Bags and Purses—leather lined—a great variety.

Sale of Men's 49 ct. Shirts . .29
Also Drawers—light weight Merino—well made—all sizes.

Sale of 39 ct. Night Shirts . .29
Heavy Muslin—cut extra full and long—well made—fast color emb'y.

Sale of 69 cent Hose 34
Ladies' Black Lace Lisle—with and without lace instep.

Sale of 19 cent Hose 12½
Children's Fast Black Cotton—double knees, heels and toes—strong for school.

Sale of 49 ct. Embroideries . .29
5,000 yards of Flouncings—6 to 12 inch—French and openwork designs in Fleur de Lis, Daisy, Violet and Rosebud.

Toilet Articles for To-day

	Usually.	
Fancy Soaps—large cakes, 3.....	.25	.8
Green Castile Soap—2¼ lbs.....	.25	.15
Royal Violet Borated Talcum.....	.15	.10
Royal Tooth Powder.....	.15	.10
Aluminum Powder Boxes.....	.25	.15

Sale of $1.25 Cutlery 49
Knives and Forks—good steel—riveted and polished handles—one dozen pieces.

Sale of Ladies' $25 Suits . 17.98
Rough and smooth Cheviot—collarless blouse with capes and stole front—lined or overdrop.

Sale of Ladies' $5.00 Waists 3.98
Henrietta in pretty shades—transparent yoke of lace insertings and hemstitching—full tucked—dressy effect.

Sale of $7.00 Waists . . . 5.00
Peau de Soie, Taffeta, China Silk and Crepe de Chine—with tucking, Medici stitching, shirring or Cluny lace.

Sale of $7.00 Dress Skirts 4.29
Broadcloth and Cheviot—newest flare styles—pipings and taffeta bands.

Sale of $10.00 Jackets . . 6.98
Olive and Tan Covert—collarless or notch collar—fly front—with or without stitched panne velvet.

Sale of 98 cent Wrappers . .79
Strong Cambric—best colorings—deep flounce—braid trimmed yoke and ruffle.

Sale of $1.98 White Waists 1.69
Satin Figured—stitched pleats with navy blue pipings—double row pearl buttons.

Sale of $1.69 White Waists 1.29
Poplin Cords with fancy silk stripes—broad shoulder effect—large pearl buttons.

Sale of 65 ct. Night Dresses .49
Good Cambric—Empire style, with insetting in yoke and revers—hemstitch ruffle.

Sale of 98 ct. Night Dresses .69
"Goodwear" Muslin—V, Empire or High neck—tucks or good embroidery.

Sale of 59 cent Corset Covers .39
Fine Cambric—two insertings Point de Paris lace—ribbon run.

Sale of 59 cent Drawers . . .39
Cambric and Muslin—wide ruffle with insetting and lace edge or deep emb'y.

Sale of $1.79 Skirts . . . 1.35
Fine Cambric—deep emb'y ruffle, clusters tucks or wide ruffle and three insertings of Point de Paris lace.

Sale of 65 cent Chemises . .49
Good Cambric—square or round neck—lace yoke—ribbon run.

Sale of 29 cent Aprons . . .15
Maids' and Nurses'—with and without bib—tucked or hemstitched.

Sale of $6.49 Silk Skirts . 4.98
Black and changeable taffeta—deep graduated accordion flounce—ruffle or ruche finish; also dust ruffle.

Sale of Ladies' $2.00 Hats 1.00
Black Chiffon—latest shapes—entire crown of ruffled satin ribbon.

Sale of Girls' $5.00 Coats . 3.98
Spring Coverts, Cheviots and Fancy effects—best colors and styles—6 to 14 years.

Sale of Girls' $2.00 Dresses .98
Plain and pretty stripe Ginghams—newest trimmings and styles—4 to 12 yrs.

Sale of Boys' $4.98 Suits . 2.98
Double Breast—all wool—Navy Blue Serges and Mixtures—extra quality—3 to 16 yrs.

Sale of Boys' 69 cent Pants . .33
All wool Navy and Mixed Cheviots—6 to 16 years—extra well made.

Sale of Boys' 49 ct. Blouses .29
"Mothers' Friend"—Negligee Shirt style—Cheviots, Percales and Linon cords—laundered—separate collar—6 to 14 years.

Sale of Babies' $2.50 Coats 1.49
Short, white Bedford cord—deep capes with ribbons, lace, and insertings.

Sale of $1.29 Bonnets . . .69
White Silk—white with white or colored silk emb'y and pleated chiffon poke—sizes 1 to 3 yrs.

Sale of 1.00 to 1.50 Corsets .69
Abdominal in sizes 20 to 24, and straight fronts in sizes 18 to 26.

Buttons at Cut Prices
Bright and Dull Jet—4 sizes—many styles—usually 15 for 5 cents. 10
Pearl Buttons—6 sizes—usually 12 cents for 2 dozen..... 6
Pearl Shirt Waist Sets—some with hook attachment..... 35

Sale of 74 ct. Bead Purses . .39
Hand crochet—black, steel and colors—some with coin tops.

Sale of 74 cent Bags 44
Steel Beaded—heavy oxidized frames.

Sale of 12 cent Stationery . . 6
Quire box—Satin and Antique finish—white and tinted—Oxford size.

Sale of 79 ct. Kid Gloves . .49
Gray, Tan, Brown, English Red, Modes, Pearl, Black and White—2 clasp—all sizes.

Sale of 75 cent Trimmings . .39
Black Spangled—solid or small's on net—irregular and band effects.

Sale of $2.98 Neck Ruffs . $1.85
Liberty Silk—Black or Black with White—medium and long ends—newest styles.

Sale of 98 ct. Lace Collars . .59
Russian and Renaissance Braid, Point Venise and others—White, Ecru and Arabian.

Sale of 19 cent Ribbons . . .10
3 to 4 inch Liberty Satin Taffeta—colors, Black and White; also Fancy Louisines—delicate colorings.

Sale of 25 cent Laces 15
Cotton Cluny Insertings; also many made Antiques—3½ to 8 inch—latest styles.

Sale of 75 cent Handk'fs . . .39
Ladies' Sheer Linen—round or square corners, with lace and inserting.

To prevent buying by dealers and insure widest possible distribution we reserve privilege to limit quantities on any of the above.